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NEW SOVIET REPORT FAILS TO BACK 'PLAN'

Bank Figures Reveal Many Failures to Reach Five-Year Estimates

COAL DROP HITS MAIN INDUSTRIES

But Possibility of Huge Grain Exports in Future Must Be Reckoned With

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—That the Five-Year Plan is in a rather more critical state than some reports would indicate may be deduced from a study of the summary of trade statistics for the year ended September, 1930, published here by the Bank for Russian Trade. According to the report of this bank, a Soviet state organization set up to help in the rebuilding of Russian foreign trade, coal production was some 5,000,000 tons short of the revised program of the year.

In the last two months of the period, August and September, the output actually fell below the figure for the same two months of the preceding year—by 142,000 tons in August and 98,000 tons in September. The plan, of course, provided for a big increase.

The cause of the decline is undoubtedly the unsatisfactory conditions of work in the Donetz basin, where most of Russia's coal is mined. It is admitted by the Soviet official press that many miners have deserted the district and that the cost of raising coal by machinery is greater than it was by hand. The result is that costs have gone up instead of down as the Five-Year Plan provided.

Similarly the output of manganese ore, after having been from 30 to 50 per cent up for the first four months of the period, is down to just one-third of last year's figure for the last two months. Although the total production is 23 per cent greater than the previous year, it is nevertheless below the estimate.

In cotton cloth the total output for the year is less by 460,000 meters than in 1928-29, the deficit being mainly due to a decrease in the later months.

In those industries in which the total output for the year shows an increase, the production sometimes appears not to have reached the figure originally estimated, and rarely has it reached the revised figures set by the Soviet Government when it

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Backers of League Entry Favor Use of Direct Action

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, Jan. 23—Advocates of the United States' entry into the League of Nations, meeting here yesterday, from 30 states, are debating an important question of policy: Shall the League of Nations Association continue its emphasis upon educational work in schools and with adults, a slow if certain process, or shall it concentrate its efforts upon an immediate political program designed to "get the United States into the League?"

No voice is raised questioning the value of the association's extensive educational activities, which are producing, it is stated, a generation of college youths convinced of the desirability of international coöperation through the existing agency at Geneva. But prominent members of the association want to see the work supplemented by direct action. Charles H. Strong, secretary of the New York Bar Association, presiding over the convention in the absence of its president, George W. Wickersham, championed the political approach in a keynote speech.

Illinois, Minnesota and Iowa organizations of the association favor a political program, Clark Eichelberger, executive secretary of the association's Midwest office, reported.

Prof. Quincy Wright, an authority on international relations, reported that the majority of teachers in the field of international relations were favorable to the League.

By keeping out of European councils the American people "are standing in the way of their own and world recovery," Prof. John R. Commons of the University of Wisconsin told the association.

COURT FIXES BLAME IN BRAZILIAN CASE

HAMBURG, Ger., Jan. 23 (AP)—The maritime court of inquiry which has been investigating the shelling of the Hamburg-American passenger liner Baden last October by Brazilian revolutionaries in Rio de Janeiro harbor today returned a verdict dividing the blame between the Brazilians and the ship's captain.

The court held that the blame for the 27 victims of the shelling lay in the first place with the Santa Cruz fort, whose unintelligible signals led to Fort Vigia firing the fatal shot, and secondarily with Captain Rolin, who overlooked a note on his sailing permit that he was to communicate with Santa Cruz.

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Norwegian Whalers Add to Monopoly

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Colombo, Ceylon, Jan. 23

UNDER a contract signed today with the Ceylon Government, Norway acquires virtual monopoly of the whaling industry off the coast of Ceylon.

Norwegian experts who have been here studying the island's potential whaling industry have decided to erect a large reduction plant at Galle. Since Norwegian whalers already enjoy a practical monopoly in the great fields of the Antarctic Ocean, Norway thus has acquired almost complete control of the world's whaling, which yields about $10,000,000 revenue annually.

Liberia Told by League to Push Reforms

Poles Adopt Conciliatory Attitude in Controversy Over Upper Silesia

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA, Jan. 23—In spite of the tragedy of the existence of slavery in Liberia, which recent investigations have revealed, the debate on the subject before the League Council yesterday took on somewhat the aspect of comedy. Antoine Sottile, permanent delegate from Liberia to the League, repeated his government's promise to carry out all the reforms recommended by the investigation commission, but made many excited charges and observations which occasioned a good deal of laughter and brought some relief from the graver political issues.

Mr. Sottile, who is not a Liberian, but an Italian journalist who formerly represented Nicaragua at Geneva, first aroused amusement by thanking everyone for the advertisement they had given Liberia. Then he claimed that Liberia was its own accuser in exposing slavery. Finally he charged that financial slavery was worse than human slavery, evidently referring to America's possession of debts in Liberia and elsewhere.

Arthur Henderson, British Foreign Secretary, speaking not as president of the Council, but as the British representative, insisted that the Liberian Government must proceed without delay to the reforms which it had promised, and that Liberian lack of money must not prevent the moral reforms. Dr. Cuthbert Christy, chairman of the investigating commission, refuted two of Mr. Sottile's points, saying that the commission's report was completely up-to-date, and that the evils exist today. The recommendations, he stated, were an obligation upon the Liberian Government. The decision of the Council will be presented at a later date.

At the second session of the Council, which considered the question of the German minorities in Upper Silesia yesterday afternoon, Dr. Julius Curtius, German Foreign Minister, occupied almost the entire session in replying to August Zaleski, Polish Foreign Minister.

DR. LOWELL PUTS HIS APPROVAL ON STUDENTS' TESTS

Enables Both Man and College to Note Progress, Harvard Head Says

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 23—Need of arousing maximum interest in scholarly pursuits rather than attempting to curb nonacademic ones was set forth in the address of Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, at the sixteenth annual meeting of the Association of American Colleges in Indianapolis yesterday. Dr. Lowell spoke in defense of the examination system, saying it enabled the student and the college to register progress being made.

A mingled tale of the need, the supply and the failings of music in American colleges was related by John Erskine of New York, author and head of the Juilliard School of Music. He said the tendency of today was to start children right in the grades and to dwindle down in later years until the program in colleges was weak.

Four common objectives toward which colleges and homes should work harmoniously together to achieve happiness and family adjustment, are health, constructive leisure time activity, vocations, and religion, in the estimation of Lucy Jenkins Franklin, dean of women in Boston University, who voiced her opinions before the council of church boards of the education division of the association.

"The modern student," she said, "like the boy of ancient Greece, is given a certain number of slaves to manage. But the slaves of the modern boy are machines, which make it impossible for life to be as simple for him as it was for his ancestors. In helping the modern student to find himself in the maze of modern thought and education, it is necessary to correlate home and college."

College students who postpone their choice of a career beyond the undergraduate days are severely handicapped, R. I. Rees, assistant vice-president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, stated in urging early exposure of students to the good and bad sides of the various professions. Modern business gives close scrutiny to the courses pursued by the undergraduate who applies for a position and imposes a standard of both interest and capacity to the individual, he said.

The tragedy of Americans being immersed in a world of beauty with an incalculable inheritance of literature and art at their finger tips and yet lacking trained sense to appreciate them was pointed out by Lorado Taft, of Chicago, sculptor. He urged the closest scrutiny of the ordinary student to discover, cultivate and direct his talents into useful fields. The need of a great national museum where children can be shown the continuity of the ages was stated by Mr. Taft.

The modern trend of universities to permit students to advance in direct ratio to their capacity rather than waiting for the class to go forward, was commended by Kerr D. Mac-

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Franco-Swiss Case Is Lesson in Peace

★ ★ ★

Free Zone Arbitration Void of Usual War Menace

★ ★ ★

Falsity of Militarist Policies Shown

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
STAFF CORRESPONDENT
BY RADIO FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS, Jan. 23—While European politicians are gloomily pointing out territorial disputes, which, according to old methods and in the absence of specific revisionist machinery, present a menace of war—the Germano-Polish dispute, particularly about the Danzig corridor, is the most notable example—a remarkable object lesson of the essential falsity of militarist thinking is furnished by the Franco-Swiss free zone question.

It must not be supposed that this quarrel as to the line on which customs officers should be placed is not important. It is just as important to both countries, both in a material and moral sense, as any other territorial problem of Europe. Indeed it arouses somewhat acrimonious feelings.

It is not treated lightly, since it concerns Switzerland's treaty right to use the French zone as virtually Swiss, for customs purposes, and France's sovereign right to make its own arrangements in its own land. Yet no thought of war has ever come to a single Swiss or French citizen and even the present affirmation regarding complete elimination of war thought sounds ludicrous because it is superfluous.

Superfluous it is, except in so far as it offers a striking illustration of the fact that not the merest trace of bellicosity is necessary in considering territorial disputes, even of a real economic nature, and of vital political interest. When, therefore, it is asserted that war may be the ultimate arbiter of other European struggles, this example is useful as showing how war thought can be so entirely eliminated as to make the suggestion of its possibility laughable.

Arguing for Ten Years

For more than 10 years France and Switzerland have been opposing each other's rights. Switzerland draws its rights from an 1815 treaty drawn up on the downfall of Napoleon, which brought about an economic hinterland for Geneva and consequently withdrew the French zones from French economic control. Political frontiers which separated Geneva in Switzerland from the French countryside were left intact, but customs frontiers were placed behind this countryside, so that Geneva had unfettered trade access to a portion of France.

France, on the contrary, draws its rights from its natural sovereignty acknowledged in the Versailles Treaty. But the Versailles Treaty did not state definitely what should be done about the Gex and Upper Savoy zones. It merely denounced them,

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India Moves Encourage Hope of Accord; Extremist Press Adopts Less Rigid Stand

By ALEXANDER INGLIS
STAFF CORRESPONDENT IN INDIA
BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW DELHI, India, Jan. 23—While Indian opinion on the findings of the Round Table Conference remains indeterminate several developments indicate that the political situation is approaching coherence.

Interest throughout the country is centering on the reactions of the All-India National Congress to the British Prime Minister's speech and in this regard two significant factors stand out.

First is the statement issued by influential members of the Nationalist Party in the Legislative Assembly in which the Premier's declaration is described as both welcome and gratifying; second is decision taken by Congress leaders assembled at Allahabad to postpone action in the situation until the London delegates return.

The Nationalist manifesto urges the Government of India to order political amnesty, thus releasing Congress leaders to participate in the discussions, and recommendations to Congress chiefs to unite with the rest of political India in giving careful consideration to the changed situation.

The Allahabad decision was made following a request from London sent out by the Round Table delegates to postpone Congress discussions pending their return.

No official indication of the Government of India's attitude on the amnesty question is available, but close observers of the situation contend that owing to the disturbed condition of the country general amnesty cannot be given unless assurances are forthcoming that irreconcilable elements of the Congress would find themselves held in check by public opinion against a recrudescence of civil disobedience tactics.

On the other hand, it is widely believed that the Government, in light of the Premier's and the Viceroy's speeches will coöperate in enabling the imprisoned Congress leaders to participate in party discussions and it is known that Mahatma Gandhi is already studying the entire problem. Granted release of their leaders, many Congress adherents, it is thought, would give consideration to the conference's proposals.

Throughout the country the tensest interest prevails and there are signs that tactful guidance of political groups at this time may result in a genuine coöperative policy being followed by all parties, not excluding the Congress. The situation, however, is far from being cut and dried; but reasonableness is patent on every hand.

Extreme views of the Congress press have been considerably moderated and prudent statesmanship is being urged from quarters which hitherto favored no constructive policy.

'Red Tape' Delays Actual Work on Federal Building Program

Most of $300,000,000 Authorized Held Up by Laws to 'Protect' Cash—Bills Now Before Congress to Speed Up Process

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 — The "pent house" atop the Treasury Building is one of the busiest places in Washington. Rows and rows of architects and engineers are preparing and checking plans and drawing up specifications at top speed for public buildings authorized by Congress by regular and emergency measures.

At present this office of the supervising architect is tied up in red tape, adopted in years gone by to protect the public funds. Sometimes it has been necessary to wait years for the Treasury to prepare plans and estimates so that contracts might be awarded. While this process always had a reputation of being a slow one, not until the present urgent need for making actual "pick and shovel" jobs available quickly, has the situation really come to light.

The House has just passed the Elliott bill, which is designed to shorten the time between the appropriation and the "pick and shovel" stage of public buildings, by authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to go ahead with preliminary work on sites as soon as they are selected, without waiting until the condemnation proceedings are completed, and the title to the land vested in the Government.

According to the present law, everywhere outside the District of Columbia, even test digging and boring has to wait until the condemnation proceedings are finished. To go ahead with these without waiting for the Department of Justice to gain the title for the Government may save as much as four or five months on all projects, it is estimated.

Practically another month would be eliminated, if the Senate concurs in the bill, by a provision which allows the elimination of the 30 days now required for the advertising of bids.

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LIBERALS DRAFT STIFF DEMANDS ON MacDONALD

Labor Cabinet in Britain Faces Heavy Obstacles on Disputes Bill

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON, Jan. 23—The British Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald, has decided to give an extra day to the second reading debate on the trade disputes bill, a measure upon which, in case of defeat, it is understood that the Government will seek dissolution of Parliament.

The situation has been profoundly affected by a speech made by Norman Birkett, Liberal member for Nottingham in the House of Commons last evening. Mr. Birkett spoke for the main section of the Liberals, upon whom, if its members hold together, depends whether there can be a majority for the bill.

It has been known that the Birkett group proposed to adopt an attitude of friendly neutrality to the second reading, preferably by standing aside altogether. Until Mr. Birkett spoke, however, it was doubtful how far-reaching would be the amendments the Liberals would insist upon in subsequent stages.

Mr. Birkett's speech largely cleared up this point and the faces of Labor members grew long as their owners listened to the quiet words in which he enumerated a formidable list of changes he favors. He began by arguing that an amendment was needed in the act passed by the Conservative Government after the general strike of 1926. This was taken to imply approval for the second reading.

Mr. Birkett went on, however, to enumerate a series of objections to most of the main provisions of the bill. He found its definition of what kind of strikes should be illegal unsatisfactory and needing material change. He favored keeping civil servants apart from politics.

"The Liberal Party," Mr. Birkett said, "will seek to restore that condition of aloofness when the bill reaches committee stage." He also disapproved bills proposed to allow local authorities to compel their employees to belong to trade unions. On the other hand he appeared to think there was something to be said for the Labor Government's proposal to restore "peaceful picketing."

Upon the whole, his statement is interpreted as so considerable a watering down of the objects for which the Government's bill is intended that Labor is beginning to doubt whether the measure as it threatens to emerge will justify changes in the franchise law which was to be part of the bargain for Liberal support.

RESERVE BOARD GETS NEW SHARE OF CRASH BLAME

Member of Original Group Says 1927 Cheap Money Policy Started It

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23—Adolph C. Miller, one of the original members of the Federal Reserve Board, declared the cheap money policy of a majority of the Reserve Board in 1927 laid the basis for the disastrous inflation of 1928 and 1929, and characterized it as "one of the most costly errors ever made by this or any other banking system."

Furthermore, Dr. Miller predicted that "if we repeat the errors of the past we shall have just the same situation in seven years; certainly in 10 years."

Dr. Miller a venerable and mild spoken banker, gave his testimony before the Glass banking committee of the Senate, considering questions of American fiscal policy. It was a dramatic picture that he painted of the nation engaged in a speculative orgy in the great boom period of 1928 and 1929, while a little group of men in the Reserve Board looked on in hesitation and then alarm as they realized with growing certainty the inevitable crash toward which the situation was going and to which—at least in the opinion of some members—they themselves had contributed.

Mr. Miller urged, as a precaution against the repetition of another inflation, that precautions be taken within the membership of the Reserve Board itself to prevent the loosing of another "easy money policy" which eventually, in his interpretation, caused a speculative development that got out of all control.

As Dr. Miller in the calm tone of a professor described the dramatic events preceding the stock market crash of 1929, Carter Glass, (D.), Senator from Virginia, a former Secretary of the Treasury and now chairman of the Senate committee which plans to revise the Reserve System, listened with apparent satisfaction to views which corroborate his own attitude.

Indirectly his personal controversy with Charles E. Mitchell, chairman of the board of the New York Reserve Bank was recalled, though Mr. Mitchell's name was not mentioned when Dr. Miller reported that some bankers in Manhattan refused to follow the Reserve Board's lead in its final desperate efforts to head off the stock crash.

Differences Within the Board

Insight into the difference of opinion that prevailed within the Reserve Board itself was given by Dr. Miller. The basis for this speculation, he contended, was laid in the mistaken policy of the board itself as far back as 1924-26. In that period, he recalled, business had been dull, and the board believed that it could stimulate trade by an easy money policy. That policy expressed itself chiefly in the increased purchases of United States Government securities. In the intricate coun-

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How the Round Table Conference has prepared the way for

India's Next Step

is told by one of the delegates,

The Marquess *of* Lothian

on the EDITORIAL PAGE of the Monitor

TODAY

SMOOT TARIFF DRAWS REPRISAL FROM ARGENTINA

Fruit and Eggs Chiefly Affected by Latest Restrictions

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23—Argentina, one of the countries most severely affected by the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act, has instituted drastic import reprisals against the United States.

These have taken the form of increased tariff charges against American fruits. Virginia and Maryland fruit products are particularly affected. The tariff barrier on these products has been boosted 32 per cent.

The increase becomes effective Feb. 6, which is in the middle of the North American fruit-shipping season to Latin America.

American trucks, which have had a virtual monopoly in Argentina, are also hard hit by a decree just issued by President Uriburu imposing a tariff of 32 per cent ad valorem. Hitherto automobile trucks, provided they complied with certain loading tests and had a hook on the rear, entered Argentina duty free under the classification of tractors.

Following the increase in the American tariff on eggs under the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act, Argentina issued a presidential decree, effective April 1, requiring all imported eggs to bear the stamp "Importado Conservado"—(imported conserved).

This brought protests from North American egg exporters who claimed that the expense of stamping each individual egg was prohibitive, and that the word "conservado" implied that the eggs might not be fresh, thus handicapping sales in Argentina.

James Burke, American Commercial Attaché in Buenos Aires, investigated the question and found that there was no protest the United States could make, since the decree applied equally against all imported eggs and therefore was not discriminatory. However, since the United States is the chief shipper of eggs to Argentina, selling about 3,000,000 dozen annually, American poultry men are the greatest sufferers.

Meantime Manuel Malbran, Argentine Ambassador in Washington, is preparing to protest to the State Department in Washington against the United States restrictions against Argentine chilled and frozen meat, which is barred completely from this country on an embargo order by the Agriculture Department.

Doak Advocates Further Cuts in Immigration Quota

Protection of immigrants already within the United States, further limitation on quotas until employment improves and deportation of those aliens illegally in the country or subverting its government, were given by William N. Doak, Secretary of Labor, as his policy during his stay in Boston yesterday.

"There is no doubt, in my mind," he said, "but that there is need for a still further limitation in immigration, in the interest not only of our own native citizens, but those who have come here from foreign lands and, after full compliance with our laws, have earned rightful residence in America.

"There are some immigrants who have been permitted to enter this country who are seemingly not concerned with improving their opportunities and upholding our institutions. I am thankful that they are comparatively few. There are also many others who have come into this country unlawfully. I estimate that there are 400,000 in this class, whom we are deporting as rapidly as we can. During the last 10 years we have deported a total of 92,157 aliens under warrant proceedings and 95,147 have been permitted to depart voluntarily.

"We know that many 'rackets' are carried on by aliens illegally in the country. The more of these racketeers we can get out of the country the better it will fit in with the relief of unemployment. Many Russians are in this country illegally, but since we do not have diplomatic relations with the Soviet, we cannot deport these people."

Turkey Would Accept Pan-Europe Invitation

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Angora, Turk., Jan. 23

TURKEY is ready to accept an invitation to participate with other European nations in consideration of Aristide Briand's project for a pan-European federation.

When the commission reconvenes in the spring, it was said, the Turkish delegate will be either the Foreign Minister, Tewfik Rushdy Bey, or Munir Bey, Ambassador to France.

French Cabinet Overthrown on $2 Wheat Issue

Flandin, Former Member of Tardieu Government, Mentioned for Premier

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS, Jan. 23—The Jules Theodore Steeg Ministry has been obliged to resign after an existence of only 40 days and President Doumergue is again trying to find someone who can form a new Cabinet. The brief career of the Steeg Government came to a close when the Chamber of Deputies refused by a margin of 10 votes to approve its agricultural policy.

Although the Steeg combination's existence was extremely precarious since its formation on Dec. 13, its overthrow on the question of Government regulation of the price of wheat came as a surprise. Opposition groups in the Chamber have recently shown themselves charitable toward the Ministry and the Government appeared assured of a longer lease, if only for the reason that few desired to precipitate another crisis when less than six weeks had elapsed since the last ministerial interregnum.

André Tardieu, former Premier, whose Government was voted down by the Senate on Dec. 4 had refrained from making any personal attacks on the Steeg Ministry and had even voted for Fernand Buisson, its candidate for presidency of the Chamber. André Maginot, formerly Minister of War in the Tardieu Cabinet, had announced his intention of voting for the national defense clauses of the budget and thus drew some criticism on himself for appearing to insure M. Steeg's continuance in office. In short, so far as the Opposition was concerned the Steeg Ministry appeared to be reasonably safe.

But when dissension within the Cabinet became apparent between Victor Boret, Minister of Agriculture, and Leon Meyer, Undersecretary of Commerce, it was clear that the Cabinet did not have a firm grasp of the economic situation. M. Boret, apparently on his own initiative, had stated that it was the Government's intention to raise the price of wheat to 175 francs per quintal, equivalent to $1.93 a bushel. As the price when this statement was made was only 167 francs the result was a considerable amount of speculation and a rise in price to 175 francs. M. Meyer objected to M. Boret's plan on the ground it would increase the cost of living and the Cabinet's critics were given an opportunity to accuse the Government of encouraging speculation. It was rumored that M. Borot or M. Meyer, or perhaps both, would resign. Thus the Government appeared before the Chamber of Deputies with its prestige seriously affected and when interpellated on the subject could not convince the Deputies of its right to remain in office.

The most vigorous attack on the Government was made by Pierre-Etienne Flandin, formerly Minister of Commerce in the Tardieu Cabinet, who, in addition to criticizing M. Boret personally, extended his attack to include the whole economic policy of the Government. M. Flandin, who was the victor of the day, is being mentioned as a possible Prime Minister. He is known to have hopes of forming a concentration Cabinet in which both Moderates and Radicals would participate.

The principal accomplishments of the Steeg Ministry were voting the first section of credits for the national economic rehabilitation scheme amounting to 670,000,000 francs, about $26,800,000, and making some progress with voting the opening clauses of the budget.

Uruguayan President-Elect Favors Economic Defense Union for South

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Jan. 23 (By U. P.)—Dr. Gabriel Terra, President-elect of Uruguay, favors a "mutual economic defense association" of South American republics, he declared in an interview with the United Press yesterday.

"In my opinion," Dr. Terra said, "South America should form a mutual economic defense association with differential tariffs which would encourage the national industries of the continent."

The President-elect pointed out that he had previously voiced this sentiment as a delegate to the financial congress in Washington in 1916 and to a later congress in Buenos Aires in 1917.

Asked concerning his future policy toward the United States, Dr. Terra said:

"I am convinced that the great republic of the north will understand that its best customers are these countries of South America with their great future and where so much yet remains to be done and so much progress awaits realization."

The President-elect is intensely interested in aviation and declared that he expects to spend 10 times the present aviation budget of $100,000 annually in developing commercial aviation which can also be used by the army in case of war. He pointed out that Uruguay should take advantage of its strategic commercial position in the international air lane and therefore he proposed to support a project for construction of a large international airport at Montevideo.

Dr. Terra will succeed Juan Campisteguy, March 1, for a four-year term. He was officially declared the winner in the presidential elections by the Electoral Court, Jan. 21, polling 136,186 votes out of a total of 165,069 cast by his party, the Coloradoes. His nearest opponent, Luis Alberto Herrera, Nationalist, polled 131,777 votes. The Senate must approve the elections before Dr. Terra can take office.

Turkey Closes Factory for Shipping Morphine

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Jan. 22 (AP)—The Turkish Ministry of Hygiene today closed the oldest narcotic factory at Istanbul, a Franco-Turkish concern established 18 months ago, on the grounds of exportation of morphine illicitly to Marseilles.

STATE HEADS SEEK BAR TO TRADE SLUMP

Representatives of Seven Eastern States Meet With Roosevelt

SOLUTION IS SOUGHT TO FUTURE PROBLEM

Stabilization of Money Unit Is Urged as Means to Balance Trade

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 23—Consideration of a long-range program to eliminate unemployment in the principal eastern industrial states—not the discussion of plans to meet the present emergency—is the purpose of the conference of governors and representatives from seven states which convened at noon today in the Executive Mansion at the call of Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt. Governor Roosevelt announced this purpose in opening the three-day conference.

Stabilization of the purchasing power of the unit of value was suggested by Norman Lombard, executive vice-president of the Stable Money Association of New York, who presented a paper urging recommendation of this policy to the nation's leaders.

Attending the meeting were Governors Joseph B. Ely, of Massachusetts; Norman S. Case, of Rhode Island; Wilbur L. Cross, of Connecticut; Morgan P. Larsen, of New Jersey, and George White, of Ohio. Gov. Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania was represented by Dr. Charles Rittell, Commissioner of Internal Affairs.

In his opening statement, Governor Roosevelt declared that in the seven states represented resided 49 per cent of all industrial workers of the United States and that 52 per cent of the wages paid in industry was received by them. He also said that these states produced 11 per cent of all farm products raised in the United States and paid 63 per cent of the federal taxes.

"These facts make it especially important," he asserted, "that these states give serious consideration to the problem of stabilizing employment and to develop public works on a long-term program."

Open to Public

The first session was open to the public. Industrial experts and economists laid a series of programs before the governors for discussion and the chief state executives questioned them freely. Later they adjourned for luncheon to the Executive Mansion. The sessions that will be devoted to the discussion and formulation of a definite program will be executive.

Mr. Lombard held that through the action of the central banks of the nation and of the world the value of money could be so controled as to stabilize prices, and in so doing avoid periods of rapidly rising or rapidly falling prices. This he held would avoid booms and depressions and stabilize the operation of industry, hence employment.

Other speakers at the opening session were Leo Wolman, member of President Herbert Hoover's Committee on Recent Economic Changes, who discussed the utilization of public works for relief and prevention of unemployment; Bruce Stewart, of the Industrial Relations Councilors, Inc., New York, who discussed "Public Employment Exchanges"; John Fahey of Governor Ely's unemployment committee, and Henry Bruere of New York City, who talked on administration of public unemployment relief.

"Money does not make the industrial machine go," Mr. Lombard declared. "The driving force is man, his energy, courage, activity, inventiveness and the universal desire for profit and individual benefit. These are the 'gasoline' of the business automobile. Money is merely the 'oil.' Its function is to lubricate. Like oil in the crank case, too little of it is harmful, as is also too much. The ideal is to keep the monetary supply in balance with the sound business needs.

"This is not to say that scientific money control will bring us an industrial and social millennium. However, numerous thoughtful students of such problems look upon this as a fundamentally necessary reform, without which other efforts to solve the problem of recurring booms and depressions will be without avail.

Central Bank Influence

"An excess of money results in a rising price level. A deficiency results in a falling prive level. A falling price level produces business depression, unemployment, business failures and other evils, while a rising price level produces undue expansion and boom with resultant evils.

"Of the many means of controlling the volume of money and credit, and, hence stabilizing the general level of prices, the control of credit by central banks is urged by the world's leading financial experts on the ground that it is the most effective machinery that is already in existence.

"Central banks, such as our 12 Federal Reserve Banks, can influence the volume of credit in four outstanding ways. They can vary the rate of rediscount—that is, the rate of interest which member banks are obliged to pay when borrowing money from the Federal Reserve Banks, increasing the rate when they wish to discourage borrowing and decreasing the rate when they wish to encourage borrowing.

"Central banks also can exercise a profound influence on the volume of credit by their open market transactions. When they buy Government bonds or bankers' acceptances in the open market, they, in effect, take money out of their vaults and put it in circulation; when they sell securi-

ties, they, in effect, draw that much money out of circulation and lock it up in their safes.

"The third method is by so-called direct action,—that is, by urging upon individual banks a policy of restricting or increasing their borrowings from the central bank and, hence, the volume of credit which they they can extend to customers. The fourth method is that of affecting the public mind by reassuring or warning statements.

"The need of the moment is education of public opinion to the end that central banks may be supported and led more effectively to use their powers to provide greater stability in the monetary unit, and, hence, in the general level of prices. Widespread and influential support for this program already has developed, including that of great industrial and financial leaders and organizations such as the American Federation of Labor, American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Grange, and numerous banking, business and trade associations.

"It is, therefore, suggested that as the most effective means of curing the present condition of unemployment, and of preventing future periods of boom and of depression, the Governors assembled at the request of Governor Roosevelt recommend to our monetary authorities, to the commercial bankers and to our business leaders the acceptance of the idea that the stabilization of the purchasing power of our unit of value should be the primary aim of monetary and credit policy."

POSTER DESIGNING CONTEST OPENED

A poster design contest on a theme of "Art in Industry" will be conducted by Boston University's art school during the remaining winter months for high school and private school seniors throughout the State. The prize is to be $110. The award, according to Miss Blanche E. Colman, director of the B. U. art department, will be applied to winner's tuition upon entrance next fall in the art school.

Entries close March 15, while the contest closes April 15. Designs are to be worked in three colors with black or white outlines. The contest headquarters are at 29 Exeter Street.

TELEPHONE LINE TO END SERVICE

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 23 (AP)—The New Hampshire Public Service Commission today granted permission to the Fairlee & Wentworth Telephone Company to discontinue operation. The company served subscribers in Wentworth and Orford.

Cost of service had been handled on a pro rata basis among the subscribers. With constant falling off in the number of subscribers until but 12 remained, the cost became greater than the individuals cared to pay. Abandonment of farms and a general trend toward the cities were considered the chief causes for the decrease in subscribers.

FOOD PRICES TREND DOWNWARD IN 1930

The trend of food prices was distinctly downward during 1930, for the housewife as well as the jobber. Price declines were recorded in 710 items, according to an analysis of the price of foodstuffs just made public by Charles F. Adams, treasurer of First National Stores Inc.

The largest number of declines for any one month was 110 in December, Mr. Adams said. A number of seasonal increases were noted during the year, but very few commodities remained at higher levels than a year ago, the survey showed.

PORTUGAL TO IMPORT GRAIN

LISBON, Port., Jan. 22 (AP)—Although Portuguese wheat crops have been large and are not yet entirely harvested, the Government today authorized the import of 45,000 tons of grain.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Restaurants

NEW YORK CITY

Ann Holloway Shop Tea Room — Luncheon 60c, Dinner $1.00, Afternoon Tea — 25 West 8th St. Stuyvesant 9165 — Open Sunday

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Miss Corbett's Coffee House — 33 W. 8th St., near Christian Science church — Luncheon—Afternoon Tea—Dinner — A delightful atmosphere with delicious food. Reservations may be arranged for Bridge, Luncheons and Teas. — SUNDAY BREAKFAST 10-3 — SUNDAY DINNER 12-8:30 — Tel. Gramercy 6677

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SOUTH AMERICAN TARIFF WALLS BRING REPRISAL

Argentine Beef Trade Affected by Chilean Duty on Cattle

BUENOS AIRES, Arg. (By U. P.)—Within recent weeks a number of South American nations have enacted new tariff provisions or revised old schedules to protect national production. The tariffs principally affect raw materials, which constitute the bulk of Latin America's exportable products.

In some cases the measures taken have directly and considerably reduced the income of neighboring countries. Argentina's provisional government has just decreed the prohibition of importation of yerba maté, the decree to remain in effect until such a time as a special commission may see fit to lift it.

Paraguay and Brazil are heavy producers of the herb and the Argentine decree has had an immediate repercussion in both countries. The decree was issued to protect yerba maté producers in the Argentine Province of Corrientes and in the Misiones and Formosa territories.

Almost immediately following the restriction placed by Argentina on maté, Provisional President Vargas of Brazil issued a decree naming a commission to study the possibility of limiting the importation of wheat in Brazil. The decree pointed out that the Government found it necessary to limit such importations as are not indispensable and considered that experiments for the cultivation of wheat in Brazil justified measures to protect its production. The decree authorized an increase of 20 per cent in import duties and empowered the Government to arrive at a determination of those countries whose merchandise would be subject to a maximum or a minimum duty. Following this, Lindolfo Collor, Minister of Labor, issued a statement that Brazil will not seek reprisals, but expressed surprise at the Argentine maté decree.

"Brazil's exportation of maté to Argentina is approximately $6,000,000 annually, which is much less than Brazil's wheat importations from Argentina," Senhor Collor pointed out. "The action is still more surprising because Brazil's Provisional Government is trying to follow a course of willingness to work toward making firmer her commercial relations on this continent. We will not seek reprisals but it is clear that if some foreign country creates obstacles to the expansion of one of our products we will have to take measures, without thought of reprisals, to remain on the same footing with the said country."

On learning of the Argentine decree the Government of Paraguay immediately cabled its representatives in Argentina to take appropriate steps to ameliorate the effect on Paraguayan trade. Vast quantities of both Paraguayan and Brazilian maté arrive in Buenos Aires to be mixed with the native product for the local market.

Argentina has also placed a high import tax on beef cattle to keep up the prices of home meats. This has prevented the importation of Uruguayan cattle since December, when the law went into effect. Considerable unfavorable comment was aroused in the press of Uruguay by the decree, owing to the community of interests hitherto existing between the Uruguayan and Argentine beef trade.

The Argentine beef trade has been affected by a Chilean law imposing a tariff of $36 a head on cattle imported into Chile.

RESERVE BOARD GETS NEW SHARE OF CRASH BLAME

(Continued from Page 1)

ter play of financial cause and effect this meant that reserve moneys in the reserve banks was increased, which gave them capital to lend out for all sorts of business enterprise.

Dr. Miller emphasized that this action was taken by the board on its own initiative; that the board "took its money and put it in the market, not because any bank asked it, but as a policy of its own—an affirmative policy."

With he reserve bank money jingling in their coffers, the other banks sent it out into immediate use. A "boom" developed.

"If the Federal Reserve Board had shut down and done nothing," Dr. Miller argued, "if it had gone to sleep—there still would have been an increase in credit considerably in excess of what the country could put to good use!" Instead of "going to sleep," the board increased credit itself.

Dr. Miller went on to narrate the climax of events in the board's policies, as the members began to realise that they had started a fire in the prairie of speculation that was beyond their power to quench.

It was "late in 1927," Dr. Miller said, that the Federal Reserve Board "went into reverse" on its previous open market policies. Developing speculation gave concern, and even at that time the ominous shadow of the great orgy of 1928, and the final tremendous collapse of 1929, was cast before the feet of the little group in the Capital.

Failed to Get Expected Reaction

Purchase of Government securities were suspended, he said, and the board debated whether to sell securities and reduce available capital on the market, rather than buy as it had been doing. By 1928 it was definitely selling securities.

Apprehension deepened as the board "failed to get the reaction it expected." Dr. Miller said the body of which he was a member began to reinforce its sales by "hesitant increases of the discount rate." The rate was 3½ per cent at the start of 1928 and had been boosted by one-half per cent increases to 5 per cent by midsummer. But such hesitating steps, as Dr. Miller called them, were not adequate.

"Already at that time the market had got such speed," he said, "and the call rate was advancing so rapidly, that it was constantly ahead of the advance in the discount rate. The discount rate could exercise no deterrent effect." Personally, he said, he would have voted for the drastic increase of the discount rate to 6 per cent "at any time in 1928."

He felt that if an immediate jump had been made to this height it would have "put the Reserve Board on record" and halted the speculative conflagration. "I think it could have been accomplished," he declared.

Finally by 1929 the board, he said, concluded that the situation was out of control by normal agencies. The board had circularised its membership in a letter of Feb. 2, 1929, Dr. Miller disclosed, to the effect that the situation "is not amenable to recognized methods." Pressure was brought upon the individual banks. The board's policy at this time, Dr. Miller remarked, "did not commend itself to all the Federal Reserve Banks."

This was a reference to Mr. Mitchell in New York, who objected to limiting loans from his bank to business at that time.

As a constructive remedy, Dr. Miller proposed "establishment of safeguards against too easy entering of open market operations," within the board itself. He proposed that an "affirmative vote of not less than five members of the board," should be required before they embarked on such unusual operations. Such a safeguard, he declared, would have prevented what he considered the original mistake. The present easy money policy met with his approval, he added.

ALUMNÆ COUNCIL OF SMITH TO MEET

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NORTHAMPTON, Jan. 23—Seventeen councillors from Boston and vicinity have announced their intention of attending the annual three-day alumnæ council to be held at Smith College starting Feb. 25. The enrollment includes the names of more than 150 alumnæ, some coming from as far distant points as the South and California.

Miss Anna Dawes of Pittsfield, Mass., daughter of the late United States Senator Dawes of Massachusetts, for whom one of the dormitories was named, will represent the first group of three women trustees nominated by the alumnæ board in 1889. Miss Dawes served until 1896. She will speak at the dinner on the opening night at the Hotel Northampton when President William Allan Neilson and Miss Mildred Holden, the new director of admission, will speak.

CONNECTICUT GETS GIFT OF FOREST LAND

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—A tract of 186 acres of forest land has been given to the State of Connecticut by Mrs. William H. Hall of South Willington, to be used as a demonstration forest. The birthplace of Mrs. Hall is included in the gift.

The land borders on a state highway from Rockville to Willington, and has considerable frontage on the Willimantic River. The tract, according to Austin F. Hawes, State Forester, who accepted the land for the State, has excellent facilities for forestry demonstration. It is to be named the "Nye-Holman Demonstration Forest" in memory of Mrs. Hall's maternal grandparents. The house will be used as headquarters for the Soapstone and Nipnuck State Forests.

STUART LEADS ENGINEERS

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (AP)—Francis L. Stuart, who has served as chief engineer of two railroads, was inducted as president of the American Society of Civil Engineers yesterday. In his inaugural address he urged the society to take a lead in economic and industrial work.

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WETS REPULSED IN HOUSE VOTES ON DRY FUNDS

Make Strongest Showing on Move to Prohibit Wire Tapping

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23—The House wet bloc sustained defeat yesterday in a protracted debate to subject appropriations for the prohibition bureau to limitations which would practically nullify its efficacy.

They gained a minor victory when the chair sustained a point of order against a clause in the bill providing $50,000 for educational purposes but were defeated in every vote by counts varying from 106 to 28 at their weakest, to 99 to 78 at their strongest.

The latter vote was on an amendment by George Holden Tinkham (R.), Representative from Massachusetts, to prohibit the use of prohibition bureau funds for tapping of telephone or telegraph wires in the attempt to apprehend dry law violators. Several deserted the dry ranks on this vote on the ground that prohibition is harmed rather than aided by the use of such methods in its enforcement.

Practically the entire day's session was spent in the battle which surrounded a single section in the appropriation bill for the State, Justice, Commerce and Labor Departments.

The first wet and dry issue was over the provision of $2,978,520 to the Department of Justice for the detection and prosecution of crime in general. Wets sought to insert an amendment preventing the use of any of this sum in dry law cases. They were defeated here 106 to 28.

On reaching the section providing $11,369,500 for the bureau of prohibition, the issue was again sharply drawn and wets settled down to the introduction of a succession of amendments.

Fiorello H. LaGuardia (R.), Representative from New York and one of the wet bloc leaders, started the fight by attempting to have the entire section ruled out on a point of order, but succeeded only in the rejection of two provisions at the end of the bill, one of which limited the education fund to $50,000.

Mr. Tinkham, then introduced his wire tapping amendment in support of which he was assisted by James M. Beck (R.) Representative from Pennsylvania. When this failed by 99 to 78 Robert L. Bacon (R.), Representative from New York, offered an amendment to prevent the use of "undercover agents" for the trapping of witnesses or obtaining of evidence by deception. The vote was 101 to 62 against this.

J. Charles Linthicum (D.), Representative from Maryland and chairman of the unofficial wet committee, then offered an amendment to prohibit use of prohibition bureau funds for the maintenance of speakeasies for the purpose of obtaining evidence. This was lost by 93 to 55. A similar motion by Anthony J. Griffin (D.), Representative from New York, was lost by 73 to 42. Two subsequent moves were defeated without a record vote having been demanded.

STATE ANNOUNCES SEVERAL NEW COURSES

"Household Management," "Remodeling of Clothes" and "Good Taste in Dress" are among the courses offered by the Division of University Extension, State Department of Education, opening this week.

Other classes are offered such as "Parliamentary Law," "Traveler's French," "Advanced French," "Business Law" and "Industrial Electricity." The purpose of the class on "Good Taste in Dress," according to James A. Moyer, director of the Division of University Extension, is to acquaint the student with methods to be followed in the selection of suitable clothes.

Quick Sales of Bonds Show Cash Available

BOND issues totaling $75,000,000 were offered to the public yesterday and were reported all sold before noon, indicating the availability of capital for any sound business developments.

That public confidence in the financial structure of the United States is becoming well established was demonstrated by the unusual volume of small orders received for these bonds. Bankers point out that only a short time ago much dependence had to be placed on institutional buying to absorb bond offerings.

EDUCATORS URGE MORE ATTENTION FOR INDIVIDUAL

Propose System to Permit Student to Set Own Pace in Studies

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINTER PARK, Fla., Jan. 23—That the development of required courses is the least desirable method conceivable to effect increased student interest was the decision of members of the Rollins Educational Conference meeting here, yesterday.

Dr. Goodwin Watson of Columbia University formulated the statement adopted which read: "We recognize the need to enlarge existing student interests into broad new channels in a continuous and self-directed process," he said. "This probably occurs rarely and is dependent on an unusual previous education.

"The second best method is the guidance of the individual into new and appropriate interests through the counsel of an excellent teacher. A third method, necessary with the few cases which will not grow by the first two approaches, is the readjustment of bias by wise psychological counsel.

"A fourth method, made desirable by administrative economy in many institutions, is the development of required courses, made attractive and worth while so that students having had them may look back upon them as highly rewarding and as having established interests which still continue."

Dean McCon, Lehigh University, defended the absolute primacy of the doctrine of interest as the fundamental which should be decisive in the process of building a curriculum. To put students through any series of required courses in which they are not interested is merely futile, he said, no matter how desirable the skills which such courses cover may be.

"No student who does not have some definitely intellectual interest already established should be admitted to college," he added.

At the suggestion of President Hamilton Holt of Rollins College, the conference unanimously advocated adoption of accomplishment rather than time as a basis for the curriculum.

If this feature were adopted in the colleges, it would mean that a student would be allowed to contemplate and leave any unit of his educational work and progress to other activities as rapidly as accomplishment permits him, without regard to traditional grade, semester, hour or term divisions.

SIMMONS OFFICIAL RESIGNS

The resignation of Clara M. Enos, director of the Simmons College Brookline Avenue dormitories since 1919, was announced today at the college. Miss Enos, known to hundreds of Simmons graduates as director of dormitories, will become secretary of the Jefferson County (N. Y.) Child Welfare Board on Feb. 1.

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Friday and Saturday Specials

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If you have only five minutes for a hasty lunch, or an hour or so for a leisurely dinner—Waldorf will meet your time and your taste in your own ideal way. And our wide variety of popular-priced dishes will appeal to you—as well as the courteous service you will receive.

OVER 1,000,000 MEALS A WEEK

MELLON OPPOSES CASH PLAN FOR VETERANS FUND

Points Out Difficulties of Meeting Demand at Present Time

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, took a firm stand today against cash payment of veterans' compensation certificates while several hundred members of the American Legion staged a demonstration in its favor on the steps of the Capitol.

Objection was in the form of a letter to the Committee on Ways and Means of the House, which has before it for consideration a bill introduced by John N. Garner (D.), Representative from Texas, and minority floor leader. Mr. Garner's bill was the climax to a wave of agitation in favor of cash payment which has been growing steadily since the opening of the present session of Congress.

Although not specifically opposing the Garner bill, Mr. Mellon pointed out at some length that besides presenting almost insurmountable administrative difficulties the bill would make the Government liable for a total of $2,100,000,000 at a time when it is faced with large public debt maturities, calling for major refunding operation.

"I think it will be conceded," the letter stated, "that the $2,000,000,000 more or less cannot be raised by taxation. The alternative is for the Government to borrow the funds." Explaining the danger of asking the market to absorb such an enormous bond issue at a time when "business recovery is in some degree at least dependent on a good market for new securities," he added:

"I am of the opinion that the enactment of this measure would have far-reaching consequences, not only in its practical destruction of the endowment insurance fund, but in its effect on the finances of the nation."

Mr. Mellon also objected to the Garner bill on the ground that it would defeat the purpose for which the certificates were designed. "Compensation was made in this form," he said, "and not in the lump cash payment in order that the veteran might be given an investment the value of which would increase from year to year and be available for distribution at a time when presumably it would be most helpful, and at the same time providing him fully protected life insurance during the interim period.

"It is not sound or equitable for the Government to invite the veterans to cash endowment insurance policies and so to forgo the benefits of future protection."

'SHOW WINDOWS' OPEN AT NEW SOUTH STATION

Manufacturers in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut are now able to show their products in six display windows in the new South Station. Arrangements were made through the efforts of the New England Council and the courtesy of the New York, New Haven & Hartford and Boston & Albany railroads.

Two large windows and four smaller ones are available. In the large windows the displays will be rotated so that each states' products will be shown for a period of eight months each year. The smaller ones will be available to manufacturers in order of application. Four similar windows have been at use at the North Station to display the products of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts ever since the station's completion.

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Lord Derby Likens Press to Whole Zoo; Fierce Mien Hides Soft Hearts, He Finds

He Sees in 'Fourth Estate' the Elephant, Ponderous and Solemn, as Well as Harmless but Irritating Mosquito, Soaring Eagle, and Noisy Sparrow

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LIVERPOOL — "What does it matter what the press says?" asked Lord Derby, when the Liverpool Press Club gave him the opportunity it accords annually to certain prominent men to "say what they like about the press."

"So long as you feel you are doing what is right, and feel that the press are going to criticise or praise you, really believing in what they say—I say that rather with my tongue in my cheek—and don't have any malice, or affection even, at the back of it, what on earth is there to be afraid of in press criticism?

"I confess there is only one press of which I have, before meeting them, been afraid," said Lord Derby, "and that was the American press. When I went to America I was told wonderful things as to what they would say about me. They said nothing. But far and away the most dreadful things were the extremely realistic photographs they published.

"I could not take exception, however, because I have only to look in the glass to see they were right."

To endeavor to speak of the press in one word was absolutely impossible, he continued. The press was made up of a lot of concomitant parts. The analogy was not intended to be in any way offensive, but it was exactly like talking about one animal in the Zoo and saying one had seen the whole lot. He was not going to be offensive, as some of his hearers might think, in asking if, after all, they could not recognize in a part of the press the elephant—ponderous, solemn, and of very deliberate step.

"You can see, also, the tiger of the press. You can also perceive the comparatively harmless, but at the same time extremely irritating, mosquito. You can also see the poor camel, who is always waiting for the last straw to break his back—the last straw which, in the case of the reporter, I should imagine to be going some 40 miles into a country district to a meeting, only to be told that the press are not admitted.

"You can, if you look to the higher realm, talk about the eagle of the press; the little Robin Redbreast, that appears about Christmas time in particular; and the little sparrow. All these representatives of the bird world have their counterparts in the press world."

The committee of the Liverpool Press Club has elected Lord Derby an honorary life member.

Sullivan Letters to Be Published

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 23—Letters from George Washington and others to Gen. John Sullivan, Revolutionary soldier, will be published in a three-volume edition by the New Hampshire Historical Society, Otis C. Hammond, curator, announced at the annual meeting of the society yesterday. He said that the first volume would be distributed to the members next month.

General Sullivan, Mr. Hammond declared, has not been treated fairly by such historians as George Bancroft and Henry Cabot Lodge. He stated that this general waged the first battle of the Revolution four months before April 19, 1775, when he stormed Fort William and Mary near Portsmouth. General Sullivan also crossed the Delaware with Washington, Mr. Hammond reported.

Henry W. Stevens was elected president of the society. Among other officers chosen were: Otis G. Hammond, secretary; William H. Huntington, treasurer; Judge Robert J. Peaslee, the Rev. Samuel S. Drury and Levin J. Chase, trustees.

INCREASE IS SHOWN IN BUILDING WORK

A marked increase in the volume of construction work planned in December of 1930 over the same month of 1929 is revealed in the survey of the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries. The total value of applications for building permits filed with building department officials in the 55 municipalities of the State was $8,956,389, an increase of 35.8 per cent over December of the previous year.

November, 1930, also showed a big gain over the same month of 1929, the survey points out. "The fact that the last two months of 1930 each showed marked gains over the last two of 1929 is particularly gratifying," the statement by the department says. The comparative totals for the two years were, 1930: $107,353,308, and 1929, $153,655,500.

While You Are on Your Winter Vacation

That's a good time to have your rugs cleaned. To keep them looking beautiful they should be thoroughly washed at least once every year.

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HOUSE LEADERS PLAN RED CROSS GRANT HEARINGS

Stiffening of Resistance to Senate Bill Sought; Hoover Makes Appeal

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23—In an effort to strengthen opposition among their wavering ranks to the Senate's proposal for a $25,000,000 federal grant to the Red Cross for food relief, Republican House leaders have determined to hold committee hearings on the project before allowing it to come to a vote in their chamber.

By this plan it is hoped Red Cross officials, Administration spokesmen and others will build up so strong a case against the Senate measure that Republican resistance among the House members will be sufficiently stiffened to defeat it.

It is also contemplated that a compromise may be evolved at the committee hearings that will be acceptable to the House as a substitute for the Senate proposal. Such a compromise is expected to be along the lines of a reduced sum.

Under the program decided upon by Republican House leaders, the Interior Department supply bill, to which the Senate grant is appended as an amendment, will be held on the speaker's table while only the controversial item will be considered in committee. By this maneuver Republican leaders provide against attempts to reopen the measure, which would be possible should it be referred to committee.

Appeals by Radio

While Administration efforts in Congress were thus striving to circumvent the Senate program, the President and the Red Cross continued their determined effort to put over its $10,000,000 drive for drought relief funds. The President, as head of the American Red Cross, participated last night in a nation-wide special radio program assisted by outstanding leaders in all parts of the country, appealing for support of the Red Cross drive.

Calvin Coolidge, former President, seconded Mr. Hoover's appeal in a talk broadcast from his home at Northampton, Mass. At New York, former Gov. Alfred E. Smith, Mrs. August Belmont and Mary Pickford added their voices to the nation-wide hookup. Judge John Barton Payne spoke from this city and Will Rogers, who is touring the country with Capt. Frank Hawks in the interests of relief, from Little Rock, Ark. Freeman F. Gosden and Charles J. Correll, "Amos n' Andy," gave a talk from Chicago.

In his brief talk the President stressed the great need for additional finances and the importance of maintaining the Red Cross as the country's agency for relief of those in need.

Lost Their Crops

"The American Red Cross," the President said, "is a great voluntary organization, created by the people themselves, on whom the nation places reliance in time of need. For some months the Red Cross has been providing for those of our fellow citizens who have suffered from the devastating effects of the long-extended drought. The area affected is roughly limited to the states bordering upon the Potomac, Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, with limited acute areas in some southwestern and northwestern states.

"The people in this area lost a large part of their crops; and many thousands are even short of food supplies. The Red Cross now appeals for $10,000,000 of additional funds in order that that essential task may be adequately performed. There is no question but that they are needed. It is unthinkable that any of our people should be allowed to suffer from hunger or want.

"The heart of the nation will not permit it. It is to the heart of the nation that I am appealing tonight. I urge all of my fellow countrymen to contribute promptly and in accordance with their means. It is a call to citizenship and to generosity in time of trial, but it is a call for protection to our greatest American institution of charity, and above all a call on behalf of those in need.

"I want to take this occasion to thank the thousands of devoted members of the Red Cross throughout the land who in the drought-stricken areas are devoting their time and effort to the relief of suffering and in the other parts of the country to providing the means of doing so. In the face of calamity let us unite in a common effort to drive suffering and want from our country. There can be no higher duty. To the call of that duty the nation will respond."

The Red Cross drive is steadily progressing. So far the organization has obtained $1,127,000, with railroads carrying large shipments of food and clothing supplies to needy districts free of charge as their contribution to the work. Up to noon yesterday the Red Cross reported it had given food, clothing and other relief to 587,034 persons in the drought area, an increase of 363,000 persons in 22 days.

Steel Contributes $50,000

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (AP)—The United States Steel Corporation and its subsidiaries have appropriated $50,000 for the Red Cross relief work.

Pennsylvania Aims at Service Reform

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 23—The first bill affecting the Public Service Commission, which was a target aimed at by Gov. Gifford Pinchot during his preëlection campaign and inaugural address, was introduced in the House of Representatives by Representative Hagmaier of Allegheny County. It provides for a new department of public utilities.

The department would take over the duties of the Public Service Commission in connection with filing, accounting, investigating and initiating proceedings relative to rates and tariffs. It takes away from the existing commission all powers except those of holding hearings and making decisions.

The existing commission is not to be abolished, but shorn of its powers, according to the bill's sponsor. The purpose of the measure is to make the commission more responsible to the people through a radical change in procedure. It would empower the Governor to remove commissioners, something now denied by the Supreme Court.

The Governor advocates that the Fair Rate Board should be elected by districts, so that every part of the State will be represented.

Meteor Illumines Skies in Northeast

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (AP)—Attention of astronomers was called today to a meteor of remarkable size and brilliance which was observed darting across the skies last night at various points from New Jersey to Vermont.

Hundreds of persons in Elmira, N. Y., saw what they described as a ball of fire with two lines of light behind it, sweep across the heavens from south to north shortly after 6 p. m. Mary Clegg Suffa, professor of astronomy at Elmira College, said the object was a meteor.

At Syracuse, N. Y., the meteor was visible for nearly a minute. Observers there said its direction was northeast and that flashes of light shot out from it as though it were disintegrating.

John E. Morse of South Newfane, Vt., said it appeared to be about the size of a large automobile headlight. It disappeared with an audible explosion far to the north.

Charles Earle, 14, an amateur astronomer of Atlantic City, N. J., said the meteor, which appeared to him about half the size of the moon, crossed the sky from east to west. He said it was visible for about 15 seconds. It was bright red, with a tail of dark red and yellow. He estimated the length of the tail as about 20 times the diameter of the body of the meteor.

Professor Caroline Furnish of the astronomical department of Vassar College at Poughkeepsie, said the meteor probably was of the type known as a fire ball, similar to the one observed Nov. 19. She said meteors of that type seldom hit the earth, but are consumed before they reach it. The meteor was seen to the southwest of Poughkeepsie traveling in a westerly direction a short distance above the horizon.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

May M. Finning, Vancouver, B. C., Canada.
Earl B. Finning, Vancouver, B. C., Canada.
Mrs. Cecil Rhodes, Pelham Manor, New York.
Mrs. Caroline Crooke, Sheldon, Ia.
Mrs. G. H. Linton, Evanston, Ill.
Mrs. L. B. Lange, Onset, Mass.
Mrs. Katherine M. Moore, Paris, France.

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try them on the skeptic

A skeptic who writes for a well-known magazine said that all canned beans were ". . . mushy, white-livered things!"

A friend who knows beans sent him a can of Friend's, and then the skeptic said: "I am an expert at eating beans, and those you sent are very close, both in flavor and general goodness, to my favorite recipe. I like them, and Friend's will hereafter be excepted whenever I cast any aspersions on canned beans."

Try them on the skeptics in your own family!

Boston Souvenir Package—You may be a skeptic yourself! In that case, you'd better send for the Boston Souvenir Package, to convince yourself of the goodness of Friend's. It contains a small can of beans (generous individual serving) and a small Friend's bean pot in which to warm and serve the beans . . postpaid 25 cents.

FRIEND BROTHERS, INC.
Melrose Station, Boston, Mass.

Friend's BAKED BEANS

BAKED IN POTS · IN BRICK OVENS

'He Gives Twice Who Gives Quickly'—Publilius Syrus

GROCERS PLAN NEW METHODS IN CHAIN FIGHT

Associations Lay Out Educational Campaign to Aid Independents

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, Jan. 23—An educational campaign, designed to resell the independent grocer on his own business, and to help him meet and overcome chain store competition, was launched at the annual convention of the National Wholesale Grocers' Association, the National Canners' Association, and other related groups here today. The program is sponsored by the National Association of Retail Grocers, whose president, E. S. Berthiaume, urged upon the wholesalers and producers the importance of their coöperation in a movement designed to advance the interests of the retailers.

Mr. Berthiaume emphasized the value of every effort to encourage the retail grocer to modernize his store and his practices in order that he may more effectively meet and overcome chain store competition.

The feature of the campaign is a motion picture, which was shown at the convention and which will be used at various wholesale and retail trade gatherings. It is entitled "Making Good in Homeville."

Mr. Berthiaume also outlined plans for an extensive advertising campaign, "to sell the social and economic values of the individual type of retail grocery distribution and the services it offers to the public of the United States." This progress, he said, would probably be financed by the retail grocers themselves.

As an aid to improvement of retail trade practices in the grocery business, the association, he said, was preparing for publication an exhaustive course of study entitled "The Retail Grocery Business as a Profession."

While the association is, of course, interested in the grocer of today, he said, it is much more interested in training the grocer of tomorrow, and it is largely with this in view that the course is being prepared.

KING ALFONSO ORDERS REMOVAL OF MAYORS

MADRID, Jan. 22 (AP)—It was announced today that King Alfonso has signed a decree dismissing all municipal mayors holding office under appointment of the Crown. The measure was taken as a step toward restoration of constitutional government throughout Spain.

MODERN LAWS URGED FOR NORTH CAROLINA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—A new constitution for North Carolina to take the place of the one that has been in use since 1868 was strongly advocated by Gov. O. Max Gardner, before the State Press Institute. The Governor had already recommended to the General Assembly that it call an election on whether there should be a constitutional convention held in 1933.

The present constitution has no provision for woman suffrage or for the enforcement of prohibition. Governor Gardner declared that success in the move to modernize the constitution is dependent upon an informed and united public opinion.

PUDDING STONE INN

Its lights cannot be hid, for the Inn looks out from one of the Morris Hills. There are views innumerable and entrancing; one more beautiful than another from the grounds of the Inn Come for a restful week-end. A short journey through the Morris Hills on the Lackawanna. Write for folder. G. N. VINCENT, Boonton, N. J.

Schenley Gardens INC.
CHESWICK, PA.

Power Discussion Headed for House

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—The battle which has waged in the Senate over the Federal Power Commission may be carried into the House, it was indicated today when the Independent Offices Appropriation Bill was submitted carrying appropriations for only eight accountants to the commission.

William V. King, chief accountant of the commission, worked for nine years to bring up the number of accounts from three to 11 and only succeeded in reaching this last figure after the Senate discovered that the accounting division was seeking to uncover new investment inflations amounting to more than $100,000,000.

It was the fight over methods and practices of accounting between Mr. King and Frank E. Bonner, former executive secretary, which precipitated the dismissal of the two named along with Charles A. Russell, former solicitor and it was this dismissal which aroused the Senate against the members of the new commission.

Power interests seconded by Mr. Bonner have sought ever since the beginning of the commission to have its accounting work done by accountants from other departments of the Government. Mr. King, however, insisted on building up an independent staff trained in the work of examining the skillfully padded accounts of power companies.

He had only just succeeded in creating such a staff and felt he was in a position to accomplish successful investigation when his dismissal was announced. He has been reinstated, but should the appropriation bill pass as at present framed, his staff would be depleted by three and perhaps four.

SYDNEY FLOUR PRICES CUT BY CHAIN STORES

SYDNEY, N. S., Jan. 22 (AP)—This city is experiencing a flour price war, brought about by chain store cutting of prices. To enable local retailers to compete, wholesalers have dropped their rates by 30 cents a barrel, with a possibility of a further decrease.

[IN BRITISH COLUMBIA]
The Vancouver Daily Province is to be found in the great majority of homes and is welcomed by father, mother and the children alike.
"The Province aims to be an Independent, Clean Newspaper for the Home Devoted to Public Service."

HOME!
to the family and another good meal with
Fairmont's Better Butter

BUTTER—EGGS—CHEESE—POULTRY—MILK—FROZEN FRUIT—ICE CREAM
The Fairmont Creamery Co.

COURT ACTION URGED IN POWER BOARD CONTEST

Senator Walsh of Montana Proposes to Force the Issue With Hoover

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23—A new plan of action has been initiated by senatorial anti-administration forces in the controversy between them and the President over three members of the new federal power commission.

It is now proposed by the opponents of the three commissioners, whose confirmations were reconsidered by the Senate, an action which the President refused to recognize as valid, to force the issue into the courts. They also plan to have one of their number participate in the arguing of the case if they succeed in their objective.

The plan as now contemplated calls for a resubmission of the names of the three challenged commissioners, Dr. George Otis Smith, chairman, Marcel Garsaud and Claude L. Draper, to the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee. Following this the district attorney of the District of Columbia will be asked to bring "quo warranto" proceedings against the three men, assisted by special counsel, representing the Senate and to be appointed by the chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, insurgent leader and one of the most determined foes of the Administration.

The new maneuver was unexpectedly launched yesterday afternoon by Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, who made the motion to reconsider the confirmations of the three men. By his latest plan, Mr. Walsh explained, he proposed forcing the issue on the President's defiance of the Senate on its reconsideration.

When the President refused to return the notification of confirmation of the three commissioners, Mr. Walsh told the Senate that he saw no way by which legal steps could be taken to oust the men. He now asserts that he has uncovered a provision in the code of the Department of Commerce which he believes makes such action possible.

The statute which Mr. Walsh holds opens the way to proceed against the three commissioners states that "a person who usurps, intrudes into or unlawfully holds or exercises a public office within the District of Columbia . . . shall be . . . ousted and excluded therefrom."

Should the district attorney refuse to start action, an additional provision in the act, Mr. Walsh says, gives the Senate the right to go directly to the court and ask that it be allowed to act as "realtor" in launching ouster proceedings.

Mr. Walsh frankly informed the Senate that he was pressing the issue as a challenge of the President.

Low Rates SPECIAL For JANUARY

Save money—Stop at Atlantic City's newest centrally located fireproof hotel. Sun-deck, Vita-glass solarium.

$5 per day includes room, salt water bath, three meals
A flat rate with no "ups"
FREE Garage

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Hotel Ludy

Canadian Premier Outlines Program

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Jan. 23—Radiocasting, old-age pensions and unemployment will be subjects for further legislation at the forthcoming session of Parliament, R. B. Bennett, the Prime Minister, advised a delegation of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada yesterday during a discussion on its forty-sixth annual memorandum presented to the Government.

In regard to the first, Mr. Bennett said that it must be considered from two standpoints, technical and national, with the country's geographical position borne in mind. Old-age pensions was another matter demanding prompt action, although he did not care to say along what lines.

The closest study was being given to the matter of unemployment insurance, he continued. He considered that Great Britain's experience of it had been unsatisfactory "because of the unsound principles on which it was launched." He was pleased that the delegation realized the necessity for a contributory system based upon a fund created by the joint action of the state, the employer and the employee.

He promised that grants for technical education would be restored—opposition to cadet training was included in the memorandum. The Prime Minister took the stand that such training was far removed from militarism and the results had proved highly desirable to the youth of Canada.

A proposal by the delegation for abolition of the Privy Council and establishment of the Supreme Court of Canada as the highest court of appeal caused Mr. Bennett to explain that the right of appeal to the privy council was not a restriction, but it was a right which had been conferred upon the poorest of the King's subjects to carry his appeal to the foot of the throne.

RARE MANUSCRIPTS IN $2,000,000 DISPLAY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20—Among rare books and manuscripts in the exhibition of the Rosenbach Company now on display in its $2,000,000 collection here is a hand illumined manuscript of the Lesborn Gospels, written in the ninth century for the granddaughter of King Wedekind, who opposed Charlemagne.

A fifteenth century manuscript is that of Chaucer's "The Canterbury Tales," which is believed to be the only remaining copy in its original binding. Shakespeare's works in the first editions are shown in First Folio of 1623, a set of the Four Folios, "The Rape of Lucrece," the "Sonnets," "Poems," of 1640, and the "Troilus and Cressida," the only quarto of Shakespeare issued during his lifetime which remains uncut. Among the musical treasures is the only complete manuscript score of Handel's "Messiah."

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IVORY SALT

Relief Experts Back Hoover in Objection to Federal Fund

Appropriation Not Needed If Red Cross $10,000,000 Budget Is Raised—Ordinary Standard Maintained in Distributing Necessities

In an attempt to present an accurate picture of conditions in the drought-affected area of the United States, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR has sent a representative into this territory. His reports represent results of first-hand contact with the affected people in typical sections and with others who have made extensive surveys.

By FREDERICK W. CARR

STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 23—So far as drought relief is concerned, there is no need for a $25,000,000 appropriation by Congress, if the $10,000,000 Red Cross fund is raised. This is the judgment of men who are actually feeding the drought sufferers and know better than anybody else what are the real necessities.

The hungry of Arkansas, the worst corner of the affected belt, and of all the rest of it, can be taken care of within the limits of the American Red Cross budget, it is declared, but every dollar that the Red Cross is asking for in its $10,000,000 campaign will have to be subscribed to do the work.

Experts in emergencies of this kind who are daily wrestling with the task of getting food to the foodless, support President Hoover in his objections to a federal appropriation for food.

Some of the State's foremost agricultural leaders, however, do not take this view. They believe that the President does not yet realize the vastness of the demand and that if he did he would speed rather than obstruct the $25,000,000 donation.

The very dispensers of food do not agree. These include men who have been studying for five months how to meet the deprivation. Some say the pinch can be met, the job finished as it was begun, by means of voluntary contributions.

Obviously this position depends upon a generous public response to the Red Cross campaign for funds. Drought relief in Arkansas and other states is being paid for out of Red Cross surplus. On Jan. 15 the Red Cross set up over $500,000 in cash grants for two weeks only in this State. At that rate the money is going fast, and the supply must be replenished to carry it through the lean weeks to come.

Feeding people on a mammoth scale has become a business. It has, as Red Cross workers see it after much experience, certain rules and good practices. One of these, they say, is to avoid pauperization They have found that one of the surest and quickest ways of taking away a man's independence is to feed him unwisely.

Consequently the Red Cross policy is to maintain the ordinary standard of living, and perhaps occasionally do a little better, but no more. This can be done, it is authoritatively stated, without recourse of the Federal Treasury.

Would Avoid Dole

What the Red Cross is trying to do in the crisis, it is explained, is to relieve distress and to carry people to the point of self-support, to preserve independence, to do for the needy what they cannot do for themselves and then leave them there to do their own job. To carry them beyond that point means, it is felt, giving a dole.

The amount of money the Red Cross is figuring on spending in this State has been held down to $4,000,000 by what appears the very meager scale of expenditure customary among many of the agricultural laborers.

For the territory served from the town of England, the spot most in the news, the Red Cross average allotment is calculated at $2.51 per person in a family, per month. There has developed a great need for clothes and provision for this item is included in the $10,000,000 drive.

At any rate it is the belief of workers who are distributing cash for food, clothes and for feed for animals, that if the public subscribes the $10,000,000, their undertaking will be carried through adequately with no loss of morale among the recipients.

Will Rogers and Capt. Frank M. Hawks caused a sensation when they arrived here yesterday after flying from Washington, D. C., to begin a three weeks' tour to aid the relief campaign.

ISAACS ASSUMES OFFICE

MELBOURNE, Victoria, Jan. 22 (AP)—Sir Isaac Isaacs, Australia's first native-born Governor-General, was sworn in today in the presence of Australian officials and civic dignitaries.

EUROPE

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THESE tours have been selected by THE TRAVEL ADVISERS after a thorough examination of hundreds of trips offered and operated by the leading tourist companies. The selection comprises tours of various grades of travel—ranging from 30 days to 90 days—visiting 4 to 11 countries—

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The business later passed to Nicholas' son, John, who during the Revolution served as aide-de-camp to George Washington.

From generation to generation this ever-growing business has been handed down from father to son until today the sixth generation of Van Dyks controls it. Along with the ownership of the company has gone that priceless heritage—the Van Dyk Creed: to supply Van Dyk patrons with the finest foods obtainable and render the utmost in specialized food service.

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FOOD INTERESTS PROTEST RULING FOR CORN SUGAR

Say Removal of Package Stipulation Weakens Pure Food Act

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, Jan. 23—In the face of acceptance of the recent corn sugar ruling of Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, in numerous quarters, as a measure that would bring greater prosperity to corn growers and corn sugar producers, strong opposition to the ruling in five national food producing and distributing associations resulted on Jan. 21 in a joint request that Mr. Hyde reconsider the matter. The ruling provided that the presence of corn sugar in prepared food products need no longer be noted on the package.

Mr. Hyde's action was characterized as indicating a "reversal of policy" in administration of the Pure Food and Drug Act, and it was held would weaken the integrity of this act.

Organizations subscribing to the resolution were the National Wholesale Grocers' Association, the American Wholesale Grocers' Association, the National Food Brokers' Association, the National Chain Store Association and the National Canners' Association. The action was taken at a joint conference held at the Stevens Hotel here in connection with the annual meetings of several of these groups.

In addition to depriving the public of information to which it is justly entitled, the resolution stated "it sets a precedent for analagous rulings affecting other products, thus paving the way to defeat the purpose for which the pure food laws were enacted."

It was pointed out that the change in the law had been refused by Congress despite repeated urgings of corn sugar interests.

The organizations, in their resolutions, reaffirmed their approval of the Pure Food and Drugs Act, and declared that they would continue to oppose any action, legislative or administrative, which would tend to weaken that act.

Members of the National Food Brokers' Association, one of the groups in the annual convention here, were told Jan. 20 by Dr. Julius Klein, Assistant Secretary of the Department of Commerce, that there is nothing in the present business situation that indicates either the standard of living or the wage scale should be lowered.

On the other hand, Dr. Klein said, business is on the threshold of recovery and needs only a little stimulation, based on a little confidence to pass over the threshold.

Practical Work for Simmons Girls

School systems of Boston and five neighboring municipalities, with 10 settlement houses of greater Boston, will provide field work, consisting of practical experience in educational affairs for 41 seniors in the school of household economics of Simmons College, who go out next week under the direction of Miss Antoinette Roof, assistant professor of education.

The students will take over in schools and settlement houses the duties performed since mid-September by other Simmons seniors. They will continue the work until June.

Some will have complete charge of classes, others will assist the instructors in charge, and some of them will have opportunity simply to observe. They will devote one day each week to this field work, continuing on other days their studies at the college.

Junior and senior high schools in Boston, the Arlington High School, and the school systems of Brookline, Dedham, Newton and Somerville are coöperating with Miss Roof.

DR. WASHBURN SAILS FOR CONSTANTINOPLE

Dr. George H. Washburn, professor emeritus of Tufts College, whose brother founded Roberts College, Constantinople, sails on the White Star liner Homeric from New York at midnight today, it is announced by the Boston office.

The steamer is to make a 45-day cruise to Mediterranean ports with every cabin booked. Dr. Washburn is going to Constantinople, but most of the passengers are making the round trip on the vessel.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Mechanics Building: Boston Auto Show, until 10:30, through Jan. 24.

Boston Square and Compass Club: Ball, Brae Burn Country Club, 9 to 1.

Boston University: Fiftieth anniversary meeting, Epsilon Chapter, B. U. Alumni Association; speakers: Dean William M. Warren '87; Clarence H. Dempsey '95; Judge Emma F. Schofield '06; Dr. Eleanor B. Ferguson '18, and the Rev. William H. Duval; Jacob Sleeper Hall, 688 Boylston Street.

Lowell Institute: Sixth in series of lectures on "Soviet Russia After Thirteen Years," by Dr. Bruce C. Hopper; "The Economic Side. (C) Industrialization of an Agricultural Country; Difficulties of Training Personnel"; Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 8.

Malden: Meeting, Malden Chapter, De Molay; Masonic Apartments, 7:30.

Symphony Hall: Travel Talk by Burton Holmes, 8.

Dance, Boston Wool Trade Association, Hotel Kenmore, 9.

Field and Forest Club: Winter Carnival dance, Repertory Hall, 8.

Boston Caledonian Club: Celebration of birth of Robert Burns; concert and ball; Hotel Statler, 7:30.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): Play, "The Belle of Philadelphia Town," presented by Juanita Club, Younger Girls' Department, auditorium, 8:15.

Play, "Man and Superman," presented by Lincoln House Players, 80 Emerald Street, 8.

Canadian Club of Boston: Dinner meeting, Executive Committee, Hotel Somerset, 6:30.

Trinity Church: Meeting, Young People's Fellowship, Parish House, 8.

Theaters

Plymouth—"The First Mrs. Fraser," 8:30.
Tremont—"A Month in the Country," 8:15.
Shubert—"A Wonderful Night," 8:15.
Repertory—"The Lady of the Lake" and "Lost Gods" (films), 1 to 11.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Alumnæ Clubs, Associated Colleges: Meeting; address, "The Economic Outlook for 1931," by Robert L. O'Brien; Mrs. Christopher D. Potter, Wellesley, speaker; musical program; Hotel Statler, 2:30.

Foreign Policy Association: Sixth in series of luncheon discussions; subject: "Sore Spots in Europe"; speakers: Pierre Denoyer, French journalist and political scientist; Dr. Otto Nathan, German economist; H. Wilson Harris, diplomatic correspondent, London Daily News; Willis J. Abbot, presiding officer; Copley-Plaza Hotel, 1.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Color and Design, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Mechanics Building: Last Day, Boston Auto Show, 10 to 10:30.

Boston City Club: Motion picture, "The Virginian"; other reels; auditorium, 14 Somerset Street, 2.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Trip to Mount Monadnock, Outing Club.

Brookline Bird Club: Meet Forest Hills Elevated Station, lower level, 2; trip to Arnold Arboretum, Leverett's Pond, and Riverway.

Appalachian Mountain Club: Leave North Station, 1:31 for Wyoming; skiing, Brae Burn Country Club, 2.

Twentieth Century Club: Luncheon meeting; subject: "Why Massachusetts Needs a Survey of Natural Resources," by Dr. Kirtley F. Mather, Harvard University, and Harris A. Reynolds, Boston; 3 Joy Street, 1.

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts: Second in series of lectures on "Public Questions: Home and Foreign," by Henry Norton, author and lecturer; "Great Britain—Troubles at Home and Abroad"; clubhouse, 46 Beacon Street, 10:45.

Paramount Theater, Newton: Motion pictures, benefit Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children; "The Circus," with Charlie Chaplin, and other reels; 10:30.

Private School Association of Boston: Meeting; address, "What the Modern School Should Do for the Modern Child," by Dr. Rollo G. Reynolds, headmaster, Horace Mann School for Girls, New York; division of conference into sections, following business meeting; Winsor School, Pilgrim Road, 10.

Children's Museum of Boston: Illustrated talk, "Birds on the Wing," showing how birds travel; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 3.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Weekdays 9 to 4, Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions, Boston Society of Architects, through Jan. 25; eighteenth century French designs; Durer's Life of the Virgin; prints of French ornament by Jean F. Pillement; medals from the fifteenth to the twentieth century. Mediterranean embroideries, through Jan. 31.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Special exhibitions; Etchings by Rembrandt. Through Feb. 28. Paintings of the Naumberg Bequest. Nineteenth Century water colors. Old Master Drawings. Objects excavated at Ur by the joint expedition of the British Museum and the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania; through Feb. 1.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court. Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4; admission fee 25c; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open week days, 9 to 5; Sundays and holidays, 1:30 to 5. Special exhibition on the history of transportation at the museum during January, Transportation Month. "The Flying Cloud," famous clipper ship, in model; airplanes featured in the Tercentenary display at the East Boston Airport; ivory bullock cart from India; Eskimo dogsled; a modern steam engine and one over 100 years, etc. Shelf of books on transportation in the reading room. Transportation posters.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Exhibition of etchings, drawings and lithographs by Albert Sterner. Through Jan. 31. Eighteenth century English portraits, and others. Through Jan. 31.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Block prints by Charles Smith. Water colors by André Smith. Through Jan. 31.

Doll & Richards Galleries, 155 Newbury Street—Selected etchings. Through Jan. 24. Paintings of the South Sea Islands by Omer Lassonde. Through Jan. 27.

Lamson and Hubbard Gallery, 314 Boylston Street—Work of students at the International Art Center of the Roerich Museum, New York. Through Jan. 29.

Schervee Studios, 655 Boylston Street—Etchings from "Fine Prints of the Year 1930."

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

Amusements

NEW YORK CITY

ETHEL BARRYMORE Theatre
47th. West of Broadway
Evs. 8:50 Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:30
Billy BURKE and Ivor NOVELLO in THE TRUTH GAME with Phoebe FOSTER and Viola TREE

The Actor-Managers, Inc., present
RUTH DRAPER
in her Original Character Sketches
PROGRAM CHANGED DAILY
COMEDY THEA. PRICES $1—$3
41st, East of B'way. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30
Evs. 8:30 — Sun., Tues., Wed. and Fri.

"Joe Cook perfectly marvelous and the show perfect beautiful."—Heywood Broun.
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"FINE AND DANDY"
ERLANGER'S Thea., W. 44 St. PEnn. 7963
Evs. 8:30 Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30
326 GOOD SEATS AT $1.00

Helen Hayes
in
Petticoat Influence
EMPIRE Theatre, B'way & 40th St. PE. 6-2670
Evs. 8:50 Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:30

SHUBERT THEA. 44TH STREET W. OF B'WAY
Evs. 8:30 Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:30
A New Charming Musical Play
MEET MY SISTER

THE THEATRE GUILD PRESENTS
Elizabeth, the Queen
MARTIN BECK THEATRE
45th Street, West of 8th Avenue
Evenings 8:40 Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:40

MIDNIGHT
GUILD THEATRE
52nd, West of Broadway
Evs. 8:50 Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:40

Laurence Rivers presents
"PHILIP GOES FORTH"
by GEORGE KELLY
BILTMORE, W. 47 St. Mts. Wed., Sat. Evs. 8:40

THE Green Pastures
Matinees Wednesday & Saturday, 2:30
No One Seated During Scenes EVENINGS 8:30
MANSFIELD Thea., W. 47 St. Mts. Wed. & Sat.

BOSTON
Repertory—Now Playing
SIR WALTER SCOTT'S
"LADY OF THE LAKE"
and "THE LOST GODS"
Expedition Headed by Count Byron de Prorok
Continuous Performance AFT. 35c, EVE. 50c

Anite Davis-Chase Announces
JORDAN HALL
Tomorrow Aft. at 3 ALBION
METCALF
Pianist (Mason & Hamlin)

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
CHICAGO CIVIC OPERA COMPANY
Mon., Jan. 26—2 Weeks' Engagement
Tickets now on sale at Box Office
9 to 5:30 Prices $3.00 to $7.00

His Front Yard Is the World

ANTHONY WAYNE STRAUSS

Scrapbook Tells Striking Story of Adventures of Globe Trotter

Career of Anthony Wayne Strauss, Covering More Than Three-Quarters of Century, Carried Through the Years by Newspaper Clippings

Since 1848 newspapers have been writing the story of Anthony Wayne Strauss, globe trotter and business man, whose home is in Cambridge, Mass., but whose front yard is the world. Recently they have brought the narrative to date with the announcement of his appearance in Boston Masonic circles with a new lecture on his travels.

No biographer is needed for Mr. Strauss's biography—not even a press agent contributes to it—and yet a remarkable record of a many-sided career is set down with amazing completeness by the newspapers that have followed his adventures. From the day he left his boyhood home to his latest "trip," the stories issuing from the press have reported the incidents step by step.

From newspaper reports of early travel by boat and stagecoach, of the period when the sale of carriage varnish constituted a considerable industry, of social activities when the coach-and-four played an important part, of individuals of General Grant's time, and of numerous other episodes and epochs, Mr. Strauss is able to reconstruct his Odyssey down the years from the little town of Owensboro, Ky., where his human experience began 82 years ago. And the form of this narrative is a well-worn scrapbook preserved through the years.

Spent His Early Days

Passing over the family's migration across the muddy Ohio River and along the rutty road to Gentryville, Ind., where Mr. Strauss spent the early days of his youth in the environment that saw Abraham Lincoln grow to manhood, the pasted clippings following the adventures of their subject, reveal many angles of American events. A snapshot view of the New York of 1871, for instance, is found in a letter Mr. Strauss wrote to the Rockport (Ind.) Journal and reads in part:

"As usual on the arrival of the boat (from Albany) hundreds of 'runners' formed a line on each side of the walk. 'Carriage sir?' they cried, 'Carriage! Carriage!' 'This way to the St. Nicholas Hotel!' 'This way to the Astor House!' I endeavored to make a breach through the numberless cards and hands which were reached officiously forward. Then I made a rush for the horse cars, which carried me to my destination in due time."

There are several clippings recording Mr. Strauss's visits to New England points; a report of the Boston fire of 1872; newspaper story of the public installation of officers in Joseph Webb Lodge, in Boston, when Mr. Strauss was invested with the jewel of senior steward; and then a glimpse into the exposition grounds at the Centennial at Philadelphia in 1876, where Mr. Strauss and Miss Welthea Macomber of Monmouth, Me., were married in the "New England Log Cabin of 1776" which had been a feature on the grounds.

In 1881 Mr. Strauss started a paint and varnish business in Boston. The newspapers follow his venture with frequent news stories as he rose to the head of the industry in New England. In 1901 he was interested in the jewelers' firm of Strauss & Macomber in New London, Conn., and built a modern apartment house in that city, following which he built two apartments in Cambridge which, according to the newspapers of that day, set the fashion for the de luxe type of apartment houses.

Then the pages of the scrapbook begin to be ornamented with pictures of fine horses and equipages and the clippings bring back the heyday of the horse, the speedway and the fashionable turnouts that marked the opening of the century that was to see the supplanting of the horse by the automobile. Mr. Strauss's four-in-hand of matched chestnuts and smart drag appeared on the society pages frequently in connection with the Bay State Riding & Driving Club of Watertown.

Items From Far Places

And then items begin to appear from far places. Palm Beach (far in these days) the far West and Alaska are represented in the date lines as newspapers record Mr. Strauss's travels. Then Egypt, India, Ceylon, Java, Japan, Honolulu, the Holy Land, the Panama Canal Zone—there is hardly a section of the world that has not something interesting to add to the newspaper biography of Mr. Strauss. Many views and descriptions photographed and written by Mr. Strauss began to appear in The Christian Science Monitor in 1910, and serve as a record of his travels over a number of years.

There are reports of Masonic activities covering an interesting period, and including substantial gifts to Masonic benevolences, particularly the Masonic Home in Shrewsbury, Mass., in which he is interested. There is a report of the honorary banquet tendered Mr. Strauss by his Masonic friends in Massachusetts on his seventy-fifth anniversary. There are numerous breezy interviews from western newspapers when Mr. Strauss celebrated his eightieth anniversary by a trip to the Pacific Coast.

"Since he's been traveling," says the San Francisco Chronicle at that time, "he has covered so many thousand miles that if you put down the figure '1' and added a '0' for each thousand, the line would reach from here to Hell Gate Bridge. . . ."

One newspaper credits him with being the "father" of the Department of Commerce, a proposal for the creation of that service having come from the Paint and Oil Club of New England, in which Mr. Strauss was a moving factor. Even the civic affairs of his own city of Cambridge have contributed to the newspaper biography. In 1914, for instance, there is a résumé of the prize-winning essays on "clean streets" which were submitted in a contest financed by Mr. Strauss. At another date the newspapers print a proposal for traffic regulation brought back from New York on one of Mr. Strauss's jaunts, and from St. Petersburg, Fla., comes the clipping which brings the scrap book career up to date. It reads in part:

"We have with us today Anthony Wayne Strauss, 81 years young, namesake of 'Mad Anthony' and in his own way just as distinguished a character. Just as he has seen the world, so is he seeing St. Petersburg . . . riding about over the peninsula and seeing the progress that has been made."

The newspapers have even contributed to the novel biography something of the philosophy held by the subject. A report from a Boston newspaper clipped last year reads:

"I attribute my good health and cheerful outlook on life to the fact that I have never tasted liquor and have never used tobacco," said Mr. Strauss. "Life is a game of give and take and if people would bear that in mind they would enjoy life better. If you expect to obtain happiness, you should also endeavor to give happiness."

Lester E. Smith Co.
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Fancy Fresh Fowl (4 lb. average)	33c lb.
Fancy Large Chickens to Roast	43c lb.
Legs Lamb (Small and Meaty)	32c lb.
Forequarter Lamb (Boned if desired)	18c lb.
Boneless Beef Pot Roast	32c lb.
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English Quality Weston's Filled Biscuits	31c pkg.
Blue Label Ketchup, large bottle	18c
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Fresh Vegetables—Fresh Fish
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LUNCHES at POPULAR PRICES
57 Hanover and 897 Elm St. MANCHESTER, N. H.
19 North Main St., CONCORD, N. H.
570 Congress St., PORTLAND, ME.

TELEPHONE COMPANY TO BUILD WAREHOUSE

Six hundred employees will be brought to Watertown, it is estimated, at the completion of a six-story-and-tower warehouse, repair shop and garage to be jointly used as a distribution center for Boston by the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company and the Western Electric Company. Work on the plant will begin soon, it is announced.

Plans are said to call for a main building, the frontage of which will be 263 feet, and a one-story garage, about 115 feet square, to house 50 motor vehicles. The structure will be of reinforced concrete, with brick veneer and limestone trimmings, and the style Gothic rennaissance.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Saturday; warmer tonight, with shifting westerly winds; maximum temperature tonight near 20.

Maine: Cloudy with light snow in northeastern portion and warmer in the south portion tonight; Saturday fair.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Light snowfall this afternoon; fair tonight and Saturday; cold in the extreme north portion and warmer in the south.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and warmer tonight and Saturday; Saturday fair.

Atlantic Coast, north of Sandy Hook: Moderate northwest winds tonight; northeast or east tomorrow; weather mostly overcast tonight; fair on Saturday.

Official Temperatures
(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Jan. 23	Max. Jan. 22		8 a.m. Jan. 23	Max. Jan. 22
Albany	4	20	Memphis	46	60
Atlantic City	28	30	Miami	54	64
Boston	14	27	Montreal	4	..
Buffalo	22	26	Nantucket	16	26
Calgary	38	..	New Orleans	50	66
Charleston	42	52	New York	20	28
Chicago	22	30	Philadelphia	24	28
Denver	36	56	Pittsburgh	26	30
Des Moines	14	30	Portland, Me.	6	26
Eastport	-2	16	Portland, Ore.	50	50
Galveston	56	62	San Francisco	58	58
Hatteras	36	42	St. Louis	32	58
Helena	30	38	St. Paul	22	30
Jacksonville	48	60	Seattle	54	62
Kansas City	34	42	Tampa	48	62
Los Angeles	58	72	Washington	28	32

High Tides at Boston
Friday 2.16 p. m., Saturday 2:45 a. m.
Height of tides 8.9 feet, 8.5 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:16 p. m.

Foss Chocolates
Cynthia Sweets
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30-YEAR GROWTH IN MOTORS SEEN AT BOSTON SHOW

Advance From One Cylinder to Six, Eight, and Now 16 Exemplified

Cars exhibited at the Boston Automobile Show give concrete evidence of the great advance made in recent years. In 1900, there was a power plant, which operated on the stop-and-go idea. It had one cylinder which functioned at convenient times. No assurance could be given of its continuity on the road. With the extremely long steering post, then in vogue, the driver could hear the sputter of the piston, even if he could not guarantee its faithfulness to duty.

The four came into being in quantities when the car built by Mr. Ford caught the popular fancy. Through the small car field this unit has kept in motion many millions of people all over the world. It has made popular the elimination of distance.

The 1931 models are employing sixes, eights and sixteens. Owing to steadiness the eight-cylinder engines have passed the sixes in popularity, by the same process the tweleves and sixteens may forge ahead in the next year or two. The one thing, which caused engineers to pause at building the multi-cylindered power plant has been imperfect timing of the ignition system. This year we find a 16-cylinder engine which sparks in perfect unison and eliminates power roar by means of a device which automatically dissembles the cause, thus leaving no effect.

Engine speeds are creeping up in common with the multiplicity of cylinders. Three thousand two hundred and 3400 revolutions per minute are not uncommon, and following European practice these will increase. One engine in the Sunbeam, the English car, had a record of 12,000 r. p. m. This was altogether out of proportion, and the power plant was discarded. On the Continent, 6000 r. p. m. is nothing out of the ordinary and with the concentrated power, coming into vogue, American engineers are advocating more and more controlled speed.

The faster an engine operates, the more chance for vibration. On the 1931 cars we find rubber dampers which absorb the vibration, like a blotter absorbs ink. Various patterns are employed by different manufacturers but the basic idea is the same on all models. Three, four and six-speed gear boxes have come into the automotive picture within the last few years. The four-speed gearbox came into popularity last year, and has continued to be the chief feature for 1931.

Last year some of the cars were equipped with four-wheel brakes and special parking brakes. In the 1931 cars the special brakes have almost entirely disappeared. To meet the requirements of motor vehicle administrators the brake linkages have been designed so that should any breakage occur, at least two of the brakes remain effective. Braces have been employed to counteract the lack of rigidity of engine mounting in the longitudinal direction. Wire cables for brake connections are noticeably on the increase.

Double drop frames on some of the lower priced models have been used to permit lowering the center of gravity to conform with accepted design for 1931. To prevent "shimmy" a form of spring kick-shackle is used on the new Studebaker and Pierce Arrow cars. Pierce Arrow has also joined the ranks of makers using metallic spring covers. Downdraft carburetors are in common use on 1931 models. Single carburetors are used on the straight eight-in-line engines to simplify motions at all points along the fuel route.

All the General Motors group are using cast iron or semi-steel pistons, while practically all others have employed aluminum. The majority of them have nickel-steel struts. Pistons on the engines of several General Motors cars are now being tin-plated on the wearing surfaces to insure their more rapid wearing in.

More than a dozen cars for 1931 carry transmissions with silent intermediate speeds. Some of these have the easy shift feature by which the intermediate as well as the high is engaged by means of jaw clutches, the two members of the clutch, before being positively engaged, being brought to the same speed of rotation. Free wheeling has proved practical on several cars, in addition to the Studebaker.

There is some talk of casting the chassis and body in one unit. Instead of having joiners at various points, which naturally absorb road jars, the solid vehicle would throw off any such elements. This would also eliminate automatically many of the problems which now beset automotive engineers. Some years ago the Lozier, built in New York State, was cast en bloc. The process was so expensive the factory was discontinued. With quantity production demanding quantity ideas, this old Lozier idea may be applied to the cars in the intermediate class. Something like this is thought bound to come during 1931.

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Y.M.C.A. Training Boys 'How to Live'

A program of training based on the concept of Dr. William J. Cooper, United States Commissioner of Education, that "100 years from now the question will be how to live rather than how to make a living," is at present being carried on by the Boston Young Men's Christian Association.

How it was being done was outlined to the board of directors of the Huntington Avenue branch by Clifford K. Brown, executive secretary, last night. A series of lectures is now being given on developing citizenship, continuing education, living with others, using leisure time, and understanding and using religion, as well as on making a living, Mr. Brown said.

"To play hard for the fun of playing; to know the approval of neighbors because of significant accomplishments; to enjoy work; to appreciate music, painting, architecture and landscaping,—all this is the sincere desire of thoughtful men. For most young men it can be accomplished if the desire is intense enough and wisdom is shown in the planning."

TECH NEWSPAPER HAS ANNIVERSARY

Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and several former editors of The Tech, the undergraduate newspaper of the institute, which has been published since 1882, last night attended an anniversary banquet at the Ritz-Carleton Hotel, Boston.

John Bakeless, formerly managing editor of Forum and Living Age, a lecturer on journalism in New York University, was principal speaker. Gilbert M. Roddy of Bellevue, Penn., presided.

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This instrument is the latest development in Grand Pianos. Its tone upholds all the beauty that has made the Haines an outstanding Pianoforte for many years. Its case would grace any home, no matter how lovely.
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Now on!
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Denholm's Famous
February Furniture SALE
High type furniture is priced the lowest in many years. Most of it newly purchased at large price concessions from manufacturers anxious to keep their workmen employed.
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Early Days of Prohibition Proved Full of Confusion

Dry Agencies Failed to Follow Up Advantage on Passage of Law—Enforcement Force Not Well Organized—Improvement Gradual

Supplementary to the general summary of the report of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement, printed in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, *Jan. 21, stories will be published daily to complete a comprehensive presentation of the entire findings.*

By RICHARD L. STROUT
Staff Correspondent
Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23—A picture of confusion within the realm of prohibition enforcement that lasted from the enactment of the Eighteenth Amendment in 1920 right up to the reorganization of the dry law in 1927 is presented faithfully to the public for the first time in the report of the National Commission of Law Observance and Enforcement.

This picture is subscribed to as accurate by 10 of the 11 members of the commission including so-called drys and wets alike. The bad start with which prohibition got under way in the United States, the commissioners agree, has been responsible for many of its difficulties right down to the present, and throws a flood of light on all existing conditions.

"It would naturally have been assumed that the enforcement of such a novel and sweeping reform in a democracy (in 1920) would have been undertaken cautiously," the report states, "with a carefully selected and specifically trained force adequately organized and compensated, accompanied by efforts to arouse to its support, public sympathy and aid. No opportunity for such a course was allowed."

And after showing the extraordinary conditions which immediately followed the passing of the Eighteenth Amendment, some of which are given below, the commission concludes this part of its report as follows:

"The Eighteenth Amendment represents the first effort in our history to extend directly by constitutional provision the police control of the Federal Government to the personal habits and conduct of the individual. It was an experiment, the extent and difficulty of which was probably not appreciated. The Government was without organization for or experience in the enforcement of a law of this character. In creating an organization for this purpose, it was necessary to proceed by the process of trial and error. The effort was subject to those limitations which are inseparable from all human and especially governmental activities."

Started Out Ineffectually

The report goes on to show that ineffective means were taken at the start to enforce one of the most radical departures in government ever undertaken:

"Scant opportunity was allowed for the organization of a force to carry out the congressional mandates. There was no time or opportunity for careful selection of personnel."

Furthermore, the assistance of the dry groups which had helped bring about the law was lacking at the outset, for the commission finds that they sat back with the idea that in writing the law they had finished their task:

"As a matter of fact, very little coöperation was given by the agencies referred to and the organized bodies which had been instrumental in procuring the adoption of prohibition apparently abandoned all effort to convince the public of its advantages and placed all their reliance upon the power of the National Government to enforce the law. The proponents of the law paid no heed to the admonition that 'no law can be effectively enforced except with the assistance and coöperation of the law-abiding element.'

"On the contrary, the passage of the Act and its enforcement were urged with a spirit of intolerant zeal that awakened an equally intolerant opposition, and the difficulties now being experienced in rallying public sentiment in support of the Eighteenth Amendment result largely from that spirit of intolerance."

In organizing enforcement work the salaries at first were extremely low, the report points out, and agents were not at first under civil service. Both these facts had their effect in the inevitable corruption and inefficiency that resulted. The record shows that when the force was finally put under civil service 59 per cent of the agents then employed were unable to pass the examinations.

Force Lost Confidence

Rapid changes in the force, in personnel, leadership, organization and enforcement zones all helped to contribute "a feeling of insecurity and uncertainty." From the beginning of national prohibition to June 30, 1930, the report states, there were all told a total of 17,972 appointments, 11,982 separations from the corps without prejudice and 1604 dismissals "from cause." Both of the latter two figures are striking in the view of the commission; the first because it shows a tremendous turnover in a force that usually equaled less than 2500 in any one year, and the second also because of its size with frequent proofs of bribery and fraud. Conditions have improved somewhat in recent years, the report continues:

"Since the extension of the civil service laws over it, there has been continued improvement in organization and effort for enforcement which is reflected in an attitude of greater confidence in the prohibition agents on the part of United States attorneys and judges."

The positive recommendation is also made that a competent border patrol be organized. "Difficult as is the task," the report says, "it does not seem to be beyond accomplishment although some legislative aid may be necessary to perfect such an organization."

DR. LOWELL PUTS HIS APPROVAL ON STUDENTS' TESTS

(Continued from Page 1)

Millan, president of Wells College. He said the ideal educational system would be one in which the student would be induced to assume responsibility for his own education, the training of teachers not to teach but merely to inspire and guide, and the functioning of final examiners who would not ask for facts but the ability to use them.

Spending of $10,000,000 on collegiate educational research to supply facts as to the college level for the administration of America's enormous educational program would be profitable business, M. E. Haggerty, dean of the University of Minnesota, said. He proposed study of emotional maladjustment of students, the proper size of classes, extra curricular activities and of trends in enrollment.

The promotional campaign of the liberal arts college movement will continue during 1931 under direction of Dr. Albert N. Ward, president Western Maryland College, as chairman; Dr. George L. Onwake, president of Ursinus College, secretary and Dr. Joseph H. Apple, president of Hood College, newly elected treasurer, it was voted at the annual session of the movement Jan. 21.

A resolution was adopted giving the purposes of the movement to set forth the place of the college of liberal arts in higher education in the United States and to coöperate with approved colleges of liberal arts in obtaining adequate funds. The movement will operate on a budget of approximately $44,750 this coming year, estimated upon a membership of 215 colleges. B. Warren Brown of Chicago, presented a plan for better focusing the attention of the press on the college as a news source.

Dr. Ernest H. Wilkins, president of Oberlin College, Oberlin, O., was elected president of the association today. Other officers elected were: J. P. Mitchell, registrar of Stanford University, vice-president; Dr. Robert L. Kelly, New York, executive secretary, and Dr. William Mather Lewis, president Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., treasurer. Added to the executive committe were Luther P. Eisenhart, dean of Princeton University; Herbert E. Hawkes, dean of Columbia College, and James L. McConaughy, president of Wesleyan University.

Australians Move to Unify Railways

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—The railways commissioners of the states and the Commonwealth of Australia have been conferring on problems relating to a possible unification of control of railways. The Premier, Lionel L. Hill, has revealed a communication from the acting Prime Minister, James E. Fenton, proposing federal action on these lines. This is the first official conference held to consider a common control.

The Premier of South Australia has announced that the state railways commissioner, Charles B. Anderson, will formulate plans for the consideration of the leaders of the various governments. Mr. Hill proposes a thorough investigation of the advantages and economies to be derived from a consolidated railway policy.

The position of the railways in South Australia is such that their losses practically equal the whole deficit in the State's accounts. Mr. Hill says a common policy will be beneficial to the various states.

There are 2542 miles of railways in South Australia, which is the center of the two great transcontinental systems, east to west and north to south. The federal line which eventually will link up the Northern Territory, runs for 578 miles in South Australia—that is, from Adelaide to Alice Springs. Nearly 600 miles of the east-west transcontinental line pass through this State. In South Australia, therefore, there are no fewer than 3720 miles of railways, a very considerable proportion of the total mileage in the Commonwealth. The capital cost of the state lines opened in South Australia is £27,453,923.

Einstein Theory Declared to Unlock 'All Secrets of Space and Universe'

PASADENA, Calif., Jan. 22 (AP)—A key to the innermost secrets of nature has been presented a class of distinguished physicists and mathematicians by Albert Einstein in his latest and greatest discovery, the unified field theory.

Theoretical physicists proclaimed it as the most simple theory that will explain "all the secrets of space and the universe." Mathematicians find it the most gigantic problem ever presented them.

It embraces and goes beyond the general theory of relativity, for it places electro-magnetism side by side with the propagation of light, gravitation, and quantum mechanics under one general law of unity.

His face wreathed with smiles, the benign German professor explained yesterday that he sought to write in the most simple, complete equation one basic law "explaining the universe" and its properties. To his amazement, he said, when he had completed the theory, he found it contained the laws of his old gravitational theory combined in harmony with Maxwell's laws of electro-magnetism.

The 30 listeners in the little classroom included Richard C. Tolman, physicist mathematician, who holds to the theory the world is running down; Dr. Paul S. Epstein, theoretical physicist, and Dr. E. T. Bell, mathematician.

Talking in German one hour and a half, Mr. Einstein demonstrated on the blackboard in the international shorthand language of higher mathematics symbols, string after string of equations, that finally evolved one little group which brought forth gasps of astonishment to meet the smile of Mr. Einstein's content.

The equation for the theory of relativity contained 10 unknown quantities, four of which had to be assumed. This greater puzzle contains 16 unknown quantities with four to be assumed.

Mr. Einstein explained that the fundamental equation is presented for mathematicians to proceed and work out equations for experimental work. Experimental proof of his unified field theory is already at hand, he revealed, in its application to laboratory results with weak electromagnetic and gravitational fields. More work remains to be done experimentally with stronger fields in those lines.

The equation reveals that symetrical tensors relate to the gravitational fields and antisymetrical tensors relate to the electro-magnetic field. Some work on terrestrial magnetism remains to be done.

He explained the unified field theory as a conception for a new geometry for space that mathematicians must bring into reality. Constants in this geometry will be the speed of light, charge of the electron, mass of the electron, mass of the proton and Planck's law on photo electric constants.

When mathematicians work out the formulas for his theory, he explained, the application of such formulas to experimental results already achieved in physical and astronomical laboratories can be had, and he predicts that many laboratory mysteries will thus be explained.

NORWEGIANS EXPAND OUTPUT OF FERTILIZER

Coöperation of German Nitrogen Concern Aids to Build Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OSLO, Norw.—With German coöperation Norway has built up one of its greatest industries—the manufacture of saltpeter, or nitrogen fertilizer from nitrogen of the air. The Norsk Hydro Company's annual output of artificial fertilizer is estimated at about 80,000,000 kroner ($20,000,000).

The nitrogen is obtained from the air by means of the electric arc process. The plants are situated at Rjukan, Notodden, and on the island of Herøen, in the Frierfjord. Energy is derived from six water-power stations, developing altogether 470,170 horsepower, and two steam-power stations, totaling 17,000 horsepower.

Many prominent natural scientists had stressed the importance of increased production of nitrogen fertilizers before Sam Eyde, an engineer, and Prof. Kristian Birkeland agreed, in 1903, to pursue the idea of oxidizing free nitrogen. Their work led to the formation, with the help of a French bank, of the Norsk Hydro firm in 1905. A great industry was thus started, and agriculture in Norway benefited considerably from the abundant supply of inexpensive fertilizer.

During the World War the German nitrogen industry was greatly advanced by the introduction of the Haber-Bosch system. By 1928 the production of nitrogen by the I. G. Farbenindustrie was 20 times that of the Norsk Hydro. After long discussions in 1927 an agreement was established between the two concerns.

The plant site on Herøen covers 123 acres and is capable of large extension. The manufacture of mixed fertilizers is being considered. These will contain the three essential ingredients—nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash.

DO-X MAIL CLOSES JAN. 29

LISBON, Port., Jan. 23 (AP)—Postal authorities announced today that air mail routed by the German flying boat DO-X would be accepted up to Jan. 29 for Madeira, Cape Verde, the Canary Islands, Brazil, Cuba, and the United States. The rate is about 9 cents for letters and about 4 cents for postal cards.

Experiments Prove Potential Qualities of Cotton as Road-Building Material

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Cotton fabric as highway construction material is being boomed in this locality. The idea, adopted in Texas and South Carolina, is being pushed by the Mecklenburg Road Commission, which has enlisted some interest abroad.

The British Ministry of Transport is now arranging to test the use of cotton fabric for road construction. Already the Borough Engineer of Burnley, in Lancashire, has experimented along lines similar to those in South Carolina, utilizing cotton fabric in the surface dressing of a waterbound macadam road.

For the latter, the cotton fabric is interposed between two coats of bitumen emulsion, and the surface gritted with coarse sand or slug dust. A further experiment in Burnley is now being planned, using a light tar for the first application to the road, followed by an asphaltic dressing over a cotton fabric.

In South Carolina the State Highway Department has made two types of installations—in one case stretching the cotton cloth on the shoulders of the road, and in the other, as was done in Texas, covering the full width of the highway with fabric membrane. The minimum consumption of cotton fabric per road mile is approximately 3500 square yards.

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DINING CHAIRS
Sets are, $412. to $1950.
These are available in sets of 6 or 8, pairs, or singles. Biedermeier, Sheraton, Chippendale, Hepplewhite are shown as well as examples of the Italian and French Provincal schools.

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Sale Prices, $113. to $450.
Mahogany, satinwood, elm or rosewood, some plain, others with cross-bandings and inlays. Styles—Biedermeier, Chippendale, Sheraton. Group also includes PEMBROKE TABLES.

OCCASIONAL PIECES
Delightful selections in mahogany or rosewood.
Hanging Shelves.....$112 to $283
Canterburys..... $56 to $101
Dumb Waiters.....$169 to $199
Coffee Tables..... $56

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Sale Prices, $337. to $2625.
An unusual and varied collection of sizes in serpentine, bow or straight front in mahogany with inlays of satinwood, holly, olive or rosewood.

Other Selections Reduced from ⅓ to ½
OVER FIFTY PIECES — CHESTS, SECRETARIES, SETTEES, SMALL COMMODES AND TABLES.

ANTIQUES—SEVENTH FLOOR

Household Arts and Crafts

Looms Bring New Activity to Mountain Women

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Chicago

OVER the hills they come. Each woman is looking forward to bright-colored yarns, new patterns, lovely woven things to make, and the annual visit from a teacher, who is her friend.

These mountain folk in North Carolina, living in isolated log cabins far up on stony slopes, travel many miles each summer to Penland, N. C., where they learn to weave articles to be sold in city shops. Riding on horseback, lumbering along in wagons drawn by mules, jiggling in old automobiles, or even walking, they come to the Seven Day Institute held in Morgan Hall—to them an oasis in a desert.

Their friend who travels all the way from Chicago just because his heart has been touched by the barrenness of the lives of the mountaineers, and who gives his services cheerfully and free of charge, is Edward F. Worst, director of manual training in the elementary and junior high schools in Chicago.

Equipped with samples of new objects which he knew would be salable in northern city shops, he arrived last summer with fresh ideas for the mountain people. A handbag made of woven cloth topped with a wooden handle was the newest item With a few tools the women could make the wooden handle and fit it to the gay-colored cloth of Egyptian twine and wool woven by their own hands. Linen towels in ocean-wave patterns of two colors, table mats, wool shawls, luncheon sets, scarves and various other pieces were woven in lovely blues, lavenders, tans, and rose, as models for the mountain workers.

Rooted in Tradition

"They are actually reproducing the weaving of their ancestors," Mr. Worst said in an interview. "Many years ago the first settlers who came west from Virginia and settled in these mountains were experts at weaving. Now these women will often bring me old scraps of weaving, pieces of old counterpanes, or parts of an old wagon seat cover, which they have found packed away in the bottom of a chest.

"They want to know how the patterns were originally made, so I analyze them and formulate directions which the women can follow. Dating back to pre-Revolutionary days, some of the patterns carry names like, 'The Governor's Garden,' 'The Queen's Delight,' or 'Bonaparte's March.' Even epochs in history are suggested by 'Lee's Surrender' and 'Braddock's Defeat.' A scrap of an old linen piece brought in last summer had no name, so we called it 'Burnside pattern,' after the name of the owner."

Old-time weaving was taught in a large cabin made possible by Miss Lucy Morgan, who first went into this region about seven years ago, Mr. Worst said. Her first cabin was built of logs dragged to the spot by the mountain women themselves. Later Morgan Hall was built, where the institute was held last summer. Here 12 harness looms instead of four were introduced and 12 treadles when formerly only six were employed. This gave a much wider range in pattern-making, especially in the linens.

"Summer-and-winter" weaving and the "double weave," which has been considered a lost art by the mountaineers, were eagerly followed. Using two colors, the craftsmen wove counterpanes with one color showing on one side and the other on the opposite side, thus producing a coverlet which their ancestors would have used in summer with the light side up and in winter with the dark side up. Hence the name, "Summer and Winter."

Old recipes for dyes have been preserved by the sturdy mountain women. They know all the herbs of the mountain side. A little plant called madder is pulled up roots and all. When it is boiled, the yarn is immersed in the liquid and comes out a delicate rose color. For shades of brown, old butternut and walnut husks are boiled. Then by dropping a piece of copperas in this solution black is produced.

A Pot of Indigo

An old indigo pot on the back of the stove is one of the most treasured and indispensable articles of a mountaineer's cabin. For years, even from one generation to another, this same pot is kept working. By taking out a little of the liquid another pot can be started. One thrifty woman, with great pride offered Mr. Worst a little pot of indigo taken from hers which she claimed had been started by ancestors before the Civil War.

A great change has taken place in their homes and living conditions. The one-room cabins with wet and drafty cracks between the logs are being sealed up. Improvements have been made in more than 35 of these inadequate homes in the neighborhood of Berea, Ky., where Mr. Worst also visits. Much of this transformation is due to the work of Mrs. F. E. Matheny, whose home has been a center for mountain women for the last seven or eight years. She provides them with materials, and orders looms to be placed in their homes. Mary Anderson, who herself was a mountain woman, also lives in Berea and has done a valuable work among the women she understands so well.

"How fine it is to give these courageous and eager people something they can do in their own homes," Mr. Worst remarked with much feeling. "Weaving lovely things upon her loom in intimate surroundings, where she may have quiet and privacy, with a little garden of flowers outside, the mountain woman's life is happier than it would be in a factory with the clatter and clang of machines about her, I believe."

That people will continue to buy the products of these mountain looms seems to be one of Mr. Worst's greatest hopes. Each year he brings back to Chicago many exquisite pieces to be sold with no profit to himself. And each summer he returns to his mountain friends with new ideas for articles which he thinks will sell.

On This Loom One Hundred Years Old This Woman of the North Carolina Mountains Is Making Objects Which Will Sell in the Northern Cities and Enable Her to Add Beauty and Comfort to the Austere Life of a Sterile Country.

A North Carolina Mountain Woman Traveling to Penland to Learn the Craft of the Loom and the Joy of Artistic Expression.

Coach Models and Allusive Decorations

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

New York

FOR many years America was interested chiefly in its present and in its future, but for the last two decades an increasing interest in the history, the furniture, the customs of the past has resulted in a revival of art objects connected with early American history.

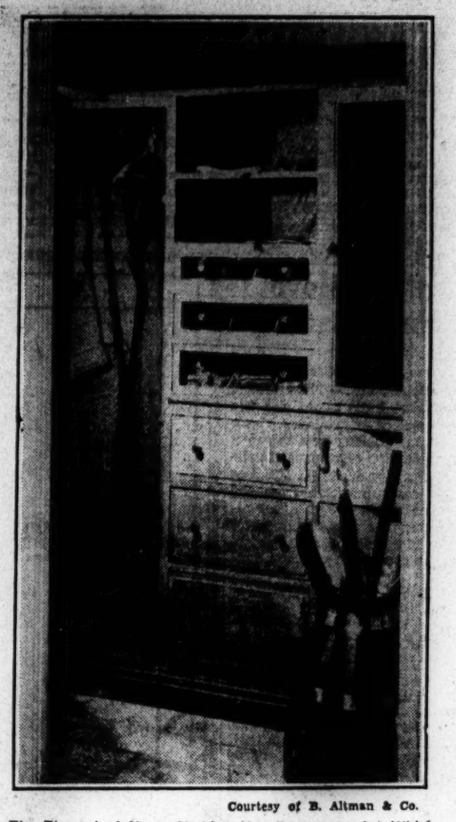
Ship models have everywhere proclaimed the glamour and the romance of early navigation. Now are offered as novelties models of authentic early land transportation, suitable for mantel and shelf decoration.

The lone traveler with pack animals, the pony express, the Indian drag, as well as the more sophisticated coaches, can all be had in authentic copies of actual models. Public transportation coaches from New York to Mount Vernon, New York to Boston, New York to Philadelphia, Salem to Boston, or Philadelphia to Baltimore, and the Wells Fargo Express are eclipsed, not in historical interest or inherent charm, but in formality and elegance, by William Penn's chaise, George Washington's private carriage, George Washington's state coach and Benjamin Franklin's chaise. For those whose American antecedents date far back into the history of the middle or far West, the prairie schooner or the covered wagon models hold the most intimate and interesting associations.

General interest is lent to these latter models through their association with the Oregon Centennial and through the large sale in the last few years of novels dealing with that period of American history. One covered wagon model is a replica of that height of the rush of immigrants to Oregon.

So popular has the coach suddenly become that it is presented not only in carved models but by various manufacturers as a decorative motif on lamps, card tables, coaster sets and wastebaskets. It is specially charming and suitable used on top of a colonial pewter candle-snuffer; and the candle snuffer, by the way, is a charming possession for those who love to dine or chat by candlelight. Framed silhouettes and wall plaques portraying coaches are available; also unframed prints ready to be framed as one likes; and silhouette coach stickers to be used for decorating lampshades, wastebaskets, etc.

Also of early American origin and specially suitable for a mantel decoration in the colonial home is a charming spinning wheel model, nine inches in height.



Courtesy of B. Altman & Co.

The Disposal of Men's Clothing Has Become an Art Which, by Reason of Numerous Practical and Ingenious Units, One Can Practice With Ease and Enjoyment.

Some Model Closets for Men

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

New York

MEN'S apparel has recently attained such fashion importance that specially equipped closets are now designed to provide efficient and convenient housing for a man's complete wardrobe. One of these model clothes closets, arranged and furnished according to the most up-to-date ideas for the proper storage of garments, hats, umbrellas, canes and other personal belongings included in an adequate outfit for a well-dressed man, was recently on inspection in a prominent Fifth Avenue department shop. So far as known, this model clothes closet for a man is the first of its kind to be displayed, and establishes a new standard of closet efficiency, occupying as it does no more space than is to be found in the closet of average size in a house or apartment.

Innumerable novelties in the way of closet units are included, all of them practical and of a substantial quality that gives dignity to the arrangement as a whole. Ample space is partitioned off for a long compartment for hanging suits and coats. A shorter hanging space is provided for coats and sweaters. Over these compartments is a shelf for hat stands and hat boxes. One compartment has a mirror door; another glass-fronted section has shallow French drawers for small articles such as ties and hosiery; still another provides slanting shelves for shoes. Beneath these smaller compartments are drawers for shirts and underwear. A copper-banded cask of ample proportions serves as a holder for umbrellas and canes. Nothing seems to have been overlooked. Even the golf bag has its own corner!

This fully equipped built-in man's closet reminds one of a remarkably compact clothing cabinet designed by a London firm on Regent Street specializing in the proper storage of men's apparel. This wardrobe stands 6ft. 5in., with a width of 5ft. and a depth of 2ft. On opening the double doors one finds the center space divided in three compartments: two full-length sections for outer garments, tail coats and the like; the third reserved for short coats and sweaters, which, because of its diminished height, allows space for a hat shelf to run across the top. Above all three sections extends an ample shelf with divisions of a proper width to hold shirts, pajamas and underwear. There are rails for shoes and swinging racks for ties and soft collars. One feature of such a cabinet is called "valet attachment" and is amusing in its completeness and forethought. At the touch of the finger on a certain panel, a secret compartment opens and out pops a set of holders to receive the owner's clothes as it is removed when undressing. There is even a receptable for the contents of a man's pockets. All this without the effort of opening the doors of the cabinet.

Less luxurious than either the American model clothes closet or the English clothing cabinet is the man's closet assembled to suit the individual's requirements, from closet units now on the market. Such a closet is built as one assembles a sectional bookcase and can be arranged vertically or horizontally as best fits the space at one's disposal. These units are of lacquer-finished wood, each part designed to fit into almost any desired scheme of closet building. Several small units, for example, are planned to balance a hat box or other deep unit, placed on the same level. One buys a large double base, or a small base, and builds thereon according to the needs of the man for whom the closet is designed. When he requires more space for his wardrobe, other closet units are purchased and built upon the same base.

In the category of practical containers for a man's belongings should be included a convenient "utility cabinet," strongly built and sufficiently good looking to serve as a bed table or lamp and bookstand. Provided with several drawers, compartments and various subdivisions, one of these stands can hold a surprising number of articles such as hosiery, gloves, handkerchiefs and the like. In buying either closet units or utility cabinets it is well to remember that they can be used as part of an actual inclosed closet or can be painted or otherwise decorated to be appropriately placed in the man's room and become a worth-while item of its furnishing.

Trying Secondhand Routes

THERE are few things of which the writer and her husband are so proud as furnishing their first flat—five rooms—on $159.

No place is fully a home when the furniture in it is rented. A home is a place where people not only love one another, but their surroundings, too. And one can have no affection for things one did not choose and does not own.

Young people about to start life together on two—perhaps on only one—small salary need not begin to wail, "But really, we can't afford—," For they can, if they wish.

The writer's venture took place when prices were lower, of course, and it wasn't a complete job. However, she and her husband lived in their own flat months before adding much, and entertained from the first, though then their living room held only one comfortable chair, a couch, a table and a bookcase.

At the time they were wed, it was not the custom for girls to go on working after marriage, so it meant getting along on very little. They both disliked being in debt so even the installment plan held no lures for them. But never did they think of not having their own home. So for months they both haunted secondhand stores.

Really good pieces lurk in such places. With what joy these young experimenters paid $10 for a fine table that still graces their library. They got dining room chairs, now in use in their summer home, for 75 cents each. All these the dealers willingly stored till a home was found for them.

An aunt contributed a sideboard from the awful eighties. But after all its curlycues had been cut off and it had been stained, it served nine years. Books lodged in somebody's old flower stand, painted, and that bookcase received many compliments. An old bureau, done over by these newlyweds, is still in use in the country.

Most of the rugs were rag or matting, the curtains were scrim and hangings nonexistent. But the effect was pretty, and the home makers loved it! It was their own home, for which they had worked and saved, and planned.

The couple across the hall had moved into a completely furnished flat. Their fun was past. They couldn't afford any new furniture for years, whereas the young experimenters were always acquiring something new.

Of course this was long ago. But the same thing can be done today. A pair of recent converts to the method are telling of the six-room flat they have just furnished for under $300. They rent the extra bedrooms, so as to pay for a piano. They, too, did much repairing themselves, the man of the family even going further and making a few things, simple but usable, from discarded packing cases that cost him nothing but time, energy and paint!

Already they have begun replacing makeshifts with good things. And they have discovered by actual living the sort of things they want.

Another couple, with a little more to spend, for less than $400 made a lovely and distinctive place out of four rooms. They attended auction sales, and a basement was lent them to store their finds.

There's another easier way, too. Watch for flats that are to be sold as they stand.

No one should hesitate because she feels she doesn't understand interior decoration, either. Many periodicals, including The Christian Science Monitor, devote much space to the topic, and many will answer questions.

So let young people own furniture, even if, in these crowded city days they can't own their own home. By the secondhand route, let them acquire a distinctive one, that no one could duplicate.

Home Making

By MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOW big are our homes? Have they shrunk as outside industries have taken from them many former activities, or have they expanded to embrace wider interests and larger opportunities as modern inventions have shattered previous conceptions of time and space?

Not long ago a lecturer spoke on the topic, "Our Shrinking Homes." She elaborated at some length on the obvious fact that modern houses—"homes" was what she said—contain fewer rooms than formerly. She deplored the fact that the tasks carried on in these rooms have decreased in number with the increase in quantity and quality of products manufactured outside the home. The entire talk was unconvincing because the speaker confused the terms "house" and "home."

A restricted, shrinking home is one in which home making is neglected because housekeeping occupies so much time that there is little margin left in which to appreciate and cultivate real home values.

Larger Freedom

It is true that many of the routine tasks which once came so near to being drudgery have been entirely taken out of the home by outside industries. No one is heard to complain, however, of the larger freedom which is enjoyed in the home circle through the contribution of bakery, laundry, cannery and clothing manufactury.

The new order has enlarged the vision of home makers and shown them the relationship of "food, clothing and shelter," to the fine art of living. This is demonstrated by the topics discussed at meetings where women gather to consider those matters most directly related to home and family life.

Not long ago discussions of clothing and textiles were confined to such topics as, "The Family Laundry Problem," or "How to Use Paper Patterns." But listen to the title of a talk on the clothing subject given recently at a Michigan state convention: "Clothing—Its Relation to Worthy Home Membership." That phase of the subject brings to us thoughts of clothing as it expresses neatness, attractiveness, a fair sharing of expenses; all those considerations of dress that make one a worthy member of the home circle.

Coöperation Within the Home

"The Citizenship of Family Life," is a topic appearing recently on a program. Such a topic shows an enlarged vision of sharing and coöperating within the home, and how such ideals of citizenship among members of a small group make for an intelligent and progressive community.

"Planning for Successful Living in a Home, Both Socially and Economically" is a broad subject in a course for college girls; another one for the same group is "Maintaining an Attitude of Respect and Loyalty to One's Community."

In a senior high school in California the boys are offered a course which includes such topics as "Getting Along With People," "Twentieth Century Family Adjustments," and "Adjustments in Family Finance." More than 60 boys are taking this course.

Houses may be small than was the case a few decades ago, and it may be very well that it is so, but homes have expanded to welcome into the radiant circle of their sympathy and understanding a love of the best music which comes to them every day; to include within their family interests and conversation people and doings from other lands as they are brought to their attention almost the moment they are voiced thousands of miles distant. Homes have expanded because of all the wonderful developments of a new age. If any doubt of this ever creeps into our thought we need but read a few programs of mothers' meetings, college girls' discussions, or even high school debates. We will then say gratefully:

Sing heart thou art wide, though the hearth be but narrow.
Sing once, and sing it again.

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A GOOD TIME TO BUY

EVERY YEAR at this time thousands of thrifty housewives take advantage of the January Sales. The shrewd purchasing agent in every household knows that in January opportunities are afforded for retail buying which are unusually good.

THIS YEAR, more than ever before, the wise buyer will find chances to make purchases at a great saving. Not in several years have prices reached the low level at which they now are. This together with the fact that retail stores generally accept January as a time to offer many bargains makes this season of the year a profitable one for the buyer.

AS A READER of The Christian Science Monitor you have presented to you through its advertising columns many splendid bargains for your consideration during the January Sales. Consider carefully the retail advertisements in the Monitor these days—you will doubtless find many things you have been wanting, at a price you want to pay.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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"I have brought up two boys on them"
(writes Mrs. Lois C. Weymouth)
"MY PEQUOT sheets have had hard wear, yet I have been married 17 years and have never bought a sheet." The extra long wear of Pequot has made it the most popular brand of sheets and pillow cases in America!
PEQUOT SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES
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Who ever heard of making Vanilla Flavor from CLOVES?
Better and stronger flavor—the most delicious you ever tasted, Mrs. Housewife, and at a tremendous saving. Liberal sample, 10 cents in stamps.
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BEST Quality Shelled Pecan Halves
2 POUNDS—DELIVERED—$2.00
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SHREDDED WHEAT

serve it with HOT milk on Cold Mornings

THE HOME FORUM

Early Victorian Wanderings in Europe

MY secondhand-bookshop browsings have once more discovered something in the nature of a treasure. This time, indeed, I have found that which is close to my own heart, the story of an American wanderer's contacts and experiences in Europe nearly ninety years ago. I have always wondered what it was like to travel in Europe then, when the "Grand Tour" included only what might be comprehended in a couple of days' air journey now. It has seemed to me that the leisurely wanderings of those days, the journeys by "post-chaise," by "traveling-coach," by horse or mule-back, sometimes, of course, by very deliberate train or by even more deliberate steamboat, would be no less enjoyable than the "de luxe" tours of today by "Blue Trains" and "Golden Arrows," luxurious ships and tri-motored Fokkers—possibly even more enjoyable!

George H. Calvert, whose book was published by Little, Brown and, curiously enough, "Entered According to Act of Congress," in Providence, R. I., was a person of sufficient consequence to carry introductions to "England's foremost living men, Wordsworth, Wellington and Carlyle," and his meeting with the first at Ambleside, on matchless Windermere, was memorable, indeed. "Between noon and evening," the author writes from Ambleside, "we have come no less than ninety miles, by railroad from Liverpool to Lancaster, where we took outside seats on a coach to Kendall, and then by post-chaise fourteen miles to Ambleside." And on the following day—"I spent an hour today with Wordsworth. His look, talk and bearing are just what a lover of his works would wish to find them. His manner is simple, earnest, manly. The noble head, large Roman nose, deep voice and tall spare figure, make up an exterior that well befits him. He proposed that we walk in the grounds. What a sight for a poet's abode! One more beautiful the earth can scarcely offer. A few acres give shifting views of the paradise about one, embracing the two lakes of Windermere and Grasmere. In hearty English, Wordsworth summed up the characteristics of the bounteous scene. We passed a small field of newly cut hay which the laborers were turning. 'I have been at work there this morning myself,' said the poet. In the garden a blackbird ran across our path. 'I like birds better than fruit,' declared Wordsworth. 'They eat up my fruit, but repay me with songs.'

The great poet's love of streams and waterfalls is revealed in an incident at the time of a subsequent visit Mr. Calvert paid him.

"At the end of our walk a short descent brought us to the door of a small stone, wood-embowered, structure; the vestibule, as it were to a temple. Entering, Rydal Fall was before us, beheld through a large oblong opening, or sashless window which made a frame to the natural picture. . . . The deep voice of Wordsworth mingled at intervals with the sound of the Fall. The evening was calm and sunny. We were in an English park in the bosom of mountains. We had come to a spot sanctified by Beauty—and Wordsworth walked beside us!"

In leaving Ambleside Mr. Calvert recalls feelingly, "I have listened to Wordsworth's free and cordial talk, walked with him, beheld the beautiful landscape of Westmoreland with the aidance of his familiar eye, and have been the object of his hospitality, more grateful to me than would be that of his sovereign."

Presently comes the approach to Stratford-upon-Avon, "the most sacred spot in Europe." The author notes his absence of emotion and is somewhat disappointed thereat.

Before leaving England the author visited Carlyle at his home in London.

"His countenance is fresh, his bearing simple and his frequent laugh most hearty. He has a wealth of talk, and is shrewd in speech as in print in detecting the truth in spite of concealments, and letting the air out of a windbeutel. Like the first meeting across the seas with a bountiful worldly benefactor—except that the feeling is much finer and admits of no gross admixture—is that with a man to whom you have long been under intellectual obligations. It is one of the heartiest moments a stranger can have abroad. The spirit that has been so much with him has taken flesh and voice. He grasps for the first time the hand of an old friend."

Then to the Continent. In Paris the great Rachel, now at the zenith of her powers, is seen.

"She is on the stage an embodied radiance. Her body seems inwardly illuminated. Conceive a Greek statue endued with speech and mobility for the purpose of giving utterance to a profound soul stirred to its depths, and you have an image of the magic union in her personations of fervor and grace."

Mr. Calvert's incisive comments on Napoleon are worth quoting.

"In his aim there lay no deep hope whence his fellow men might forever draw courage and strength. . . . His plans were all for himself, and hence, with himself they fell. He gave birth to no great ideas, he saw not into the depths of truth and he knew not its unequalled might. . . . His thoughts were not in harmony with the counsels of God and so they perished with himself."

Accurate, indeed, this bold summing up of one of the most controversial of all characters of history!

The usual tour follows, Brussels and Antwerp and then the Rhine at Cologne, all done by chaise or by "traveling-coach." At Göttingen, once the greatest university in Europe, this author had studied fifteen years before, studied in company with young men "from North and South America, from England and from Italy, from France and Sweden and Russia and Switzerland and Poland and every State in Germany." But "today" Gottingen had "dwindled into provincialism" and the student body had sunk to a few hundred. At Frankfort-on-Main Mr. Calvert pays due tribute to Goethe, "richest nature the earth has borne since Shakespeare, appointed to a throne and sway firmer and wider than that of emperors."

Through Switzerland the author comes to Geneva.

"Calvin, Rousseau—these two give the flavor to Geneva. I figure the former as a man with nature tough as steel, unbending as granite—as was needed for his task. . . . Rousseau, on the other hand, was made of anything but granite. An unstable, tremulous nature, yet he, too, did a large share of good, in a time of coldness and misbelief helping to bring men to the knowledge of the truths and beauties of nature."

They drove over the Simplon into Italy, impressed as all travelers by the wondrous outlook as one descends the southern side of the Alpine slope. Genoa and Florence followed. Among the notable American sculptors then in Florence were Horatio Greenough, who had just completed a marble statue of Washington; Powers, whose busts had been highly commended by Thorwaldsen, and Clevinger, whose remarkable heads were attracting wide attention in Europe. Concluding the record of his long stay in Florence Mr. Calvert makes these comments upon artistic "patronage," which surely will be echoed fervently by all laborers with the brush and pen.

"Poets and artists want no patronage. What they do want is sympathy. Patronage is narrow and egotistical and it is prone to uphold mediocrity. Sympathy is expansive and keen-sighted, and it discerns and confirms genius."

This notable and appreciative tour, by one who saw so much more and understood so much more than do most of us on similar tours and to whom the merest trifles were never insignificant, concluded in Rome, as was fitting. Mr. Calvert devotes about a quarter of his book to the Rome to which he had come by sailing vessel from Leghorn via the port of Civita Vecchia. His comprehensive record of his researches, studies and reflections in the city of cities, extending through several months, is a revelation of what to see in Rome and of how to see it. For, after all, there is no particular difference between the Rome of that day and the Rome of this, so far as concerns the things worth while as distinguished from modernized hotels and quicker methods of transportation. In this unusual journal, which, as I ought perhaps to have noted before, is entitled "Scenes and Thoughts in Europe," the person who has never been to Rome will be able to make its acquaintance with a considerable degree of intimacy. And the one who expects to go there will find it of more value than a dozen guides and a score of guidebooks.

M. T. G.

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"They Shall Not Hurt"

Just after sunset, down through wooded ways,
We saw a group of fawns in an old orchard,
Munching the fallen fruit in twilight haze;
The tawny creatures looked up curiously
At our strange car—a great mysterious brute;
Yet, as they looked and saw no menace there,
They stooped to feed again in peace.
It took two soundings of our strident horn
To bring their heads up in alert release,
And send them flying like brown leaves through the air.

Such friendly little people they had seemed when they were near,
Beings like us, made up of hunger, curiosity,
And faith alloyed with fear.
There came a wish that it might be obeyed,
That fair word from the ancient wisdom-fountain;
"They shall not hurt nor shall destroy," the old Book says,
"In all my holy mountain!"

MYRTLE KOON CHERRYMAN.

Seeing Mendelssohn

Mendelssohn, one of the greatest living composers, has been spending the winter here, and I have been fortunate enough to see him twice. One sunny day, three weeks ago, when all the population of Frankfort turned out upon the budding promenades and the broad quays along the Main, to enjoy the first spring weather, I went on my usual afternoon stroll, with my friend Willis, whose glowing talk concerning his art is quite as refreshing to me after the day's study in the gloomy Marketplatz as are the hills of Spessart, which we see from the bridge over the river. As we were threading the crowd of boatmen, Tyrolese, Suabians and Bohemians, on the quay, my eye was caught by a man who came towards us, and whose face and air were in such striking contrast to those about him that my whole attention was at once fixed upon him. He was simply and rather negligently dressed in dark cloth, with a cravat tied loosely about his neck. His beard had evidently not been touched for two or three days, and his black hair was long and frowzed by the wind. His eyes, which were large, dark and kindling, were directed forward and lifted in the abstraction of some absorbing thought, and as he passed I heard him singing to himself in a voice deep but not loud, and yet with a far different tone from that of one who hums a careless air as he walks. But a few notes caught my ear, yet I remember their sound, elevated, and with that scarcely perceptible vibration which betrays a feeling below the soul's surface, as distinctly now as at that time. Willis grasped my arm quickly, and said in a low voice, "Mendelssohn!" I turned hastily, and looked after him as he went down the quay, apparently but half conscious of the stirring scenes around him. I could easily imagine how the balmy, indolent sensation in the air, so like a soothing and tranquillizing strain of music should have led him into the serene and majestic realm of his own creations.

It was something to have seen a man of genius thus alone and in communion with his inspired thoughts, and I could not repress a feeling of pleasure at the idea of having unconsciously acknowledged his character before I knew his name.—BAYARD TAYLOR, in "Views Afoot."

"Very Like a Whale"

Throughout the Pacific, and also in Nantucket, and New Bedford, and Sag Harbor, you will come across lively sketches of whales and whaling scenes, graven by the fishermen themselves on Sperm Whale-teeth, or ladies' busks wrought out of the Right Whale-bone and other like skrimshander articles, as the whalemen called the numerous little ingenious contrivances they elaborately carve out of the rough material, in their hours of ocean leisure. . . .

At some old gable-roofed country houses you will see brass whales hung by the tail for knockers to the road-side door. When the porter is sleepy, the anvil-headed whale would be best. But these knocking whales are seldom remarkable as faithful essays. On the spires of some old-fashioned churches you will see sheet-iron whales placed there for weather-cocks; but they are so elevated, and besides that they are to all intents and purposes so labelled with "Hands off!" you cannot examine them closely enough to decide upon their merit.

In bony, ribby regions of the earth, where at the base of high broken cliffs masses of rock lie strewn in fantastic groupings upon the plain, you will often discover images as of the petrified forms of the Leviathan partly merged in grass, which of a windy day breaks against them in a surf of green surges.

Then, again, in mountainous countries where the traveller is continually girdled by amphitheatrical heights; here and there from some lucky point of view you will catch passing glimpses of the profiles of whales defined along the undulating ridges. But you must be a thorough whaleman to see these sights, and not only that, but if you wish to return to such a sight again, you must be sure and take the exact intersecting latitude and longitude of your first stand-point, else so chance-like are such observations of the hills, that your precise, previous stand-point would require a laborious rediscovery. . . .

Nor when expandingly lifted by your subject, can you fail to trace out great whales in the starry heavens, and boats in pursuit of them; . . . Thus at the North have I chased Leviathan round and round the Pole with the revolutions of the bright points that first defined him to me. And beneath the effulgent Antarctic skies I have boarded the Argo-Navis, and joined the chase against the starry Cetus far beyond the utmost stretch of Hydrus and the Flying fish.—From "Moby-Dick," by HERMAN MELVILLE.

Reproduced by Permission of the Artist

A Russian Peasant Woman. From a Painting by Savely Sorine

THE Westerner not well versed in the history of Russian painting knows the decorative character of Russian art by his acquaintance with so much of simple production and export, such as domestic utensils, wearing apparel and whatnot. Furthermore, the fantastic designs of Bakst and Roerich for the Russian Ballet have strengthened the impression by their bizarre patterns and coloring, so that Russian art has assumed a distinctive character in the thought of the Western layman. Thus, when this painting by Savely Sorine is first seen, he would naturally say it was not typically Russian, and, in a sense, this is true. Without a name, it would be difficult to identify it with any particular nationality.

A word which has been used in describing this picture is "wholesome." Could anything be more so? What more is needed of a painting? It may be said that this painting gives all of the subject and nothing of the artist. Herein lies the greatness of Sorine. His own personality does not intrude upon the work to be recognized by the observer who is only accustomed to the sensational. He is never the egotist. He gives very much of himself, but it is of high degree and perceived more by the finer senses. A glance over a number of his works reveals the precious nature of his mentality. Love of the subject, love of the artist, and love of the means are quickened by his work.

Sorine had the marvelous foresight to stand aside while his friends in Paris, true to their own convictions, waged war in their back-to-realism campaign. Sorine was not led to array himself with these men, knowing rather that his work would be ready for acceptance the moment the storm abated. While their course was diverted, he kept his own straight path knowing that the roads would inevitably converge later. He was conscious of and practised in those essentials which the militant artists were wont to uncover in all their stark structure. "Sorine then," says M. André Salmon, "was really, in his way a pioneer." He was a loyal pupil of Repine, the great master of realism, but Sorine was never a disciple of Repine.

His career at the outset was marked by a resolute struggle with adversity. He left a humble home at the age of fourteen—just a newspaper seller, and gradually worked his way through the Academie des Beaux Arts. From thence he went to Paris. Developments proved true to the facts; in the Salon des Tuileries he is a regularly welcomed contributor.

This painting has something of the precision of an Ingres drawing, while true paintership is always in evidence. Pattern of tone and color, rhythm of line and form, all have their due share in Sorine's painting. Above all, Sorine posses the magical gift to capture the ideal moment in his models, which may be compared to the wonderful fleeting moment when the facet of a diamond reflects the full beam of light, and reveals the exquisite beauty of the jewel.

Symbols

Taller than fairy towers
On far pictorial hills,
Slender and straight as pine trees
Adorning them.
Slender and straight and tall
And strong as pure steel,
Stronger than the steel that binds them.
Cloud-shadows swirl over their proud crests by day,
By night their jeweled tiaras mingle with stars.
In the soft brume they lift
Tesselate tiers of light;
Or rise, indefinitely soaring,
Indefinably high.
So strong, so straight, so slender,
And so very tall
Above the imperturbable city.

MARGARET LLOYD.

"Que votre cœur ne se trouble point"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

DANS le voyage du Pèlerin, saisissante allégorie de Bunyan, où l'on rencontre tant de personnages différents gravissant le chemin du ciel, M. le Timide est particulièrement intéressant, attendu que comme maint autre de ces personnages on le rencontre souvent aujourd'hui dans le cours de la vie. Peut-être était-il musicien ou artiste,—car il était amateur de bonne conversation et de choses antiques,—et M. le Timide était si désespéré et si craintif que Grand-cœur qui en raconte l'histoire à Christiana et à ses garçons, tout en poursuivant exactement le même chemin, ne peut s'empêcher de leur faire remarquer combien le découragement et la crainte l'avaient gêné et lassé tout le long de son voyage.

Cette histoire renfermant le récit de la longue attente de M. le Timide au Bourbier de la Défiance, sa répugnance étrange à frapper à la porte de la maison de l'Interprète et sa défiance en face du Palais plein de Beauté où se trouvaient des personnes qui auraient dû avoir de l'attrait pour lui, est une histoire extrêmement humaine, et la morale en est facile à trouver. Bunyan la signale lui-même, lorsque s'adressant à M. Grand-cœur, il dit que le Timide avait "un Bourbier de Défiance dans l'entendement, bourbier qu'il transportait partout où il allait, autrement il n'aurai jamais été tel qu'il était." Et Christiana, ayant réfléchi un moment à ce sujet, dit: "Je pensais que personne n'avait été telle que je suis, mais je m'aperçois qu'il y avait quelque ressemblance entre ce brave homme et moi."

Plusieurs de nous pourraient dire la même chose aujourd'hui, quand ils sont oppressés par un sentiment de solitude, ou de crainte en présence de la maladie, du péché ou du chagrin. Mais lorsque nous sommes ainsi oppressés, il est probable que notre "délivrance est proche"; car en faisant attention à ce qui se passe autour de nous, peut-être entendrons-nous parler de la Science Chrétienne qui enseigne la douce paix et le bien; et, même à contre-cœur, nous consentirons à lire, à penser et à raisonner. Penser, suivant la Science Chrétienne, veut dire se souvenir de Dieu, apprendre à Le révérer comme le Gouverneur de l'univers et, dans le besoin, recourir à Son aide. Ainsi, quand même nous aurions un "Bourbier de Défiance" dans le cœur, nous pourrons élever nos pensées et tirer avantage de la sagesse de Jésus, qui recommanda à ses disciples de ne pas se troubler, mais de croire à sa parole et au pouvoir de son Père.

"La compréhension, quelque faible qu'elle soit, de la Toute-puissance divine, détruit la crainte," dit Mrs. Eddy, à la page 454 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*. Et tous peuvent le prouver d'une façon ou d'une autre. Mais pour vivre sans crainte, il faut d'abord parvenir à reconnaitre Dieu comme le seul créateur, et être prêt à abandonner toute pensée matérielle. Puis, se mettant à démontrer l'homme réel, à la ressemblance de Dieu, reflétant des pensées belles, constructives, pures et affectueuses, on trouvera la joie et la force.

"Oh! que n'avons-nous la lumière et l'amour ineffable qui bannissent la crainte!" dit Mrs. Eddy (*Miscellaneous Writings*, p. 184); et, lorsque les choses semblent redoutables, nous nous faisons l'écho de ses paroles. Prions donc, nous souvenant que Dieu, étant Amour, est notre meilleur ami, notre Père-Mère, qui prend toujours soin de Sa création. C'est ainsi qu'apparait la lumière! Nous souvenant constamment de Dieu, nous parvenons à savoir ce que nous sommes en réalité. Nous apprenons à nous débarrasser des fausses lois, qui ne sont que le produit de l'imagination matérielle; et nous acquérons la conviction qu'il n'y a rien à craindre au ciel ni sur la terre, puisque la matière est un mythe et que Dieu, l'Esprit, est le seul vrai pouvoir, la seule présence réelle.

En cherchant Dieu de cette manière et en nous assurant sur Sa sollicitude, ou, comme Mrs. Eddy l'exprime (*Message to The Mother Church for 1901*, p. 1), en cherchant à "définir Dieu à notre propre conscience par la perception et l'application de la nature et des possibilités pratiques de l'Amour divin," nous vivons plus sciemment en Sa présence, notre sphère propre, et là nous percevons notre identité immortelle. Ainsi les enseignements de la Science Chrétienne apportent un changement dans notre pensée et, si noir que soit le sentier, ils dirigent nos pas en avant et en haut vers la santé, le succès et le bonheur. Il est vraiment merveilleux d'apprendre que, dans le monde entier, nombre d'hommes et de femmes cherchent Dieu de cette manière, trouvent Son secours accessible et se voient délivrés de leurs détresses. Mais il est plus merveilleux encore de se ressouvenir que chaque enfant de Dieu, d'entre les myriades d'idées de Dieu dans l'univers réel de l'Esprit, est gouverné par Dieu, soutenu par Dieu et guidé par Dieu.

Penser à ces choses est un remède souverain contre la crainte, et change la tristesse en délices; car qui peut avoir un plus grand espoir de sécurité que celui qui peut chanter avec intelligence: "Oui, tu es mon refuge, ô Eternel! Tu as pris le Très-Haut pour ton asile. Aucun mal ne t'atteindra; aucun fléau n'approchera de ta tente."

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Sea Breeze

Winds are advertisements to all they touch, however much or little we may be able to read them; telling their wanderings even by their scents alone. Mariners detect the flowery perfume of land-winds far at sea, and sea-winds carry the fragrance of dulse and tangle far inland, where it is quickly recognized, though mingled with the scents of a thousand land-flowers. As an illustration of this, I may tell here that I breathed sea-air on the Firth of Forth, in Scotland, while a boy; then was taken to Wisconsin, where I remained nineteen years; then, without in all this time having breathed one breath of the sea, I walked quietly, alone, from the middle of the Mississippi Valley to the Gulf of Mexico, on a botanical excursion, and while in Florida, far from the coast, my attention wholly bent on the splendid tropical vegetation about me, I suddenly recognized a sea-breeze, as it came sifting through the palmettos and blooming vine-tangles, which at once awakened and set free a thousand dormant associations, and made me a boy again in Scotland, as if all the intervening years had been annihilated.—JOHN MUIR, in "The Mountains of California."

"Let not your heart be troubled"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN BUNYAN'S great allegory, Pilgrim's Progress, where so many differing characters climbing the heavenly way are met with, Mr. Fearing is of quite striking interest since, like several other of the pilgrims, one may often meet with him upon the roads of experience today. A musician, maybe, or an artist,—for he was a lover of good talk and ancient things,—Mr. Fearing was so despairing and so shy that Greatheart, who tells his story to Christiana and her boys, as they travel after him along the selfsame way, cannot help pointing out to his charges how discouragement and timidity had hindered and harassed him all through his journey.

This story, which includes an account of Mr. Fearing's long wait at the Slough of Despond, his strange reluctance to knock at the door of the Interpreter's house, and his diffidence at the house Beautiful, where there was company that should have appealed to him, is an intensely human one, and the moral not far to seek. Bunyan himself pointed it out when he said, speaking as Mr. Greatheart, that Fearing had "a Slough of Despond in his mind, a Slough that he carried everywhere with him, or else he could never have been as he was." And Christiana, pondering the matter a while, said, "I thought nobody had been like me, but I see there was some semblance 'twixt this good man and I."

Many of us might say the same today when oppressed with a sense of loneliness or of fear in the presence of sickness, sin, or sorrow. But when so oppressed it may be that our "redemption draweth nigh;" for, looking around, we may hear of Christian Science, which teaches sweet peace and good; and, maybe reluctantly, we consent to read, think, and reason. Thinking, in Christian Science, means remembering God, learning to reverence Him as the Ruler of the universe, and turning to Him for help. So, even with a "Slough of Despond" in the heart, we may lift up our thoughts and learn some of the wisdom of Jesus, who bade his disciples not to be troubled but to believe in his word and his Father's power.

"The understanding, even in a degree, of the divine All-power destroys fear," Mary Baker Eddy says (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 454). And all may prove this in one way or another. But to live without fear one must first come to recognize God as the sole creator, and be willing to abandon all material thinking. Then, proceeding to demonstrate the real man in God's likeness, reflecting beautiful, constructive, pure, and loving thoughts, one will find joy and strength.

"Oh, for that light and love ineffable, which casteth out all fear," says Mrs. Eddy (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 184); and when things look fearsome, we echo her words. But let us pray, remembering that God, being Love, is our best friend, our Father-Mother, who ever cares for His creation. So light dawns. And, remembering God constantly, we come to know what we really are. We learn to shake off false laws, which are but products of material imagination; and we become convinced that there is nothing to fear in heaven or on earth, since matter is a myth and God, Spirit, the only real power or presence.

By thus seeking God and assuring ourselves of His care, or, as Mrs. Eddy puts it (Message to The Mother Church for 1901, p. 1), by seeking "to define God to your own consciousness by feeling and applying the nature and practical possibilities of divine Love," we live more consciously in His presence, our proper sphere, and there perceive our immortal identity. So Christian Science teaching brings a change into one's thinking and, however dark the pathway, leads onward and upward to health, success, and happiness. It is very wonderful to know that all around the world men and women are seeking God in this way, are finding His help available, and are being freed from their distresses. But it is still more wonderful to remember that each child of God, amid the myriads of God's ideas in the real universe of Spirit, is God-directed, God-sustained, and God-guided.

Thinking of these things is a sovereign remedy for fearfulness, and turns sorrow to delight; for who can have better hope of security than he who can sing understandingly, "Because thou hast made the Lord, which is my refuge, even the most High, thy habitation; there shall no evil befall thee, neither shall any plague come nigh thy dwelling."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

The Tin-Whistle Player

'Tis long since, long since, since I heard
A tin-whistle played,
And heard the tunes, the ha'penny tunes
That nobody made!

The tunes that were before Cendfind
And Cir went Ireland's rounds—
That were before the surety
That strings have given sounds!

And now is standing in the mist,
And jigging backward there.
Shrilling with fingers and with breath,
A tin-whistle player!

He has hare's eyes, a long face rimmed
Around with badger-gray;
Aimless, like cries of mountain birds,
The tunes he has to play—

The tunes that are for stretches bare,
And men whose lives are lone.

—PADRAIC COLUM, in "Old Pastures."

Defoe as Managing Editor

Modern journalism is slightly more than two hundred years old. Practically it dates from Daniel Defoe. Only the limitations of mechanical power kept Defoe from going down in history—not as the author of "Robinson Crusoe," but as the first of the great modern school of managing editors, . . . the founder of the newspaper feature syndicate, the originator of the modern publicity bureau, and the "extra" edition. . . .

Defoe was the keenest student of the problems of producing and merchandising popular intelligence that England produced until Alfred Harmsworth came along over one hundred and fifty years afterwards. Backed by the power press, the linotype, the telegraph, the cable and wireless, photo-engraving, high-speed distribution, a highly literate population, and an established advertising industry, Harmsworth built one of the world's greatest publishing houses, an enormous fortune, and a title, on the materials that Defoe had tested out in the same city and on the same streets five generations before him.—From "New Empires. The Newspaper and the Radio," by KARL A. BICKNEL.

The Leading Camel

The camels with which I traversed this part of the desert were very different in their ways and habits from those that you hire on a frequented route. They were never led. There was not the slightest sign of a track in this part of the desert, but the camels never failed to choose the right line. By the direction taken at starting, they knew the point (some encampment, I suppose) for which they were to make. There is always a leading camel (generally, I believe, the eldest), who marches foremost and determines the path for the whole party. When it happens that no one of the camels has been accustomed to lead the others, there is very great difficulty in making a start; if you force your beast forward for a moment, he will contrive to wheel and draw back, at the same time looking at one of the other camels with an expression and gesture exactly equivalent to après vous. The responsibility of finding the way is evidently assumed very unwillingly. After some time, however, it becomes understood that one of the beasts has reluctantly consented to take the lead, and he accordingly advances for that purpose. For a minute or two he marches with great indecision, taking first one line and then another, but soon, by the aid of some mysterious sense, he discovers the true direction, and thenceforward keeps to it steadfly, going on from morning to night. When once the leadership is established, you cannot by any persuasion . . . induce a junior camel to take one single step in advance of the chosen guide.—A. W. KINGLAKE, in "Eothen." 1845.

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NEW SOVIET REPORT FAILS TO BACK PLAN

(Continued from Page 1)

announced its intention of achieving the plan in four years instead of five.

For coal, the original estimate was 46,000,000 tons, the actual output 46,366,000 tons, and the revised estimate 51,600,000 tons. Last spring the Soviet predicted an outturn of 53,800,000 tons.

Oil, on the other hand, is one of the bright spots of the plan and has done even better than the most cheerful estimate, which is exceeded by over 500,000 tons. Originally this industry was asked to raise its output to 20,800,000 tons by 1932-33. It is already only 53,000 tons short of 17,000,000 tons and is confidently hoping to achieve the latest goal of 41,000,000 tons in three years instead of five.

The production of pig iron, however, not only failed to justify the revision of the original estimate upward from 5,000,000 tons to 5,500,000, but failed by 34,000 tons to reach the smaller figure. Steel is up by 15 per cent, but is well below the nether estimate; rolled iron shows an increase of 14 per cent, but is several laps behind the schedule.

In the all-important building program for factories and houses, although the output of material—such as cement, girders, brick and glass—is stated to be up by some 30 per cent, yet the construction lags. Only 51 per cent of the buildings are being erected on finished plans. The rest are being pushed up anyhow on mere sketch drawings.

Notable Discrepancies

Some notable discrepancies appear between the official figures given by the Bank for Russian Trade and those cited by Valerian V. Kuibysheff, president of the State Planning Commission, in a recent interview for foreign consumption.

Mr. Kuibysheff, as quoted, gave the oil output as 30,600,000 tons as against the bank's 16,947,000 tons. The steel production he put at 10,200,000 tons which is nearly double the bank's figure and only a few hundred thousand tons short of the estimate for the final year of the plan—1932-33. His declaration that "in all important industries we are progressing beyond piatiletka figures," is therefore not exactly backed up by the bank report, except in regard to oil.

Mr. Kuibysheff, curiously, refrains from mentioning coal. On the other hand, he makes much of the huge excess in ruble value of the actual over the estimated production in the electro-technical and agricultural machinery industries. But it must be remembered that the number of rubles in circulation rose from 2,000,000,000 in April, 1929, to 3,000,000,000 in April, 1930, and had passed the 4,000,000,000 mark by the early autumn. They show the value of the electro-technical output as being about 50 per cent, and of agricultural machinery as something over 10 per cent above the estimate. But the ruble has been inflated by 100 per cent.

Concern has been expressed in some quarters lest the progress of the Five-Year Plan should menace the industrial countries of the West. Yet even if the plan were exceeding all expectations, the industrial development of Russia at the end of the period, as distinct from the agricultural development, would still lag far behind that of either Great Britain or the United States, although the population is almost the same as that of the latter country.

As against the Soviet coal output of 46,000,000 tons, Britain produced nearly 261,000,000 tons in 1929, and the United States over 546,000,000 tons. Russia's steel output last year was 5,554,000 tons, against Britain's 9,810,000 and the United States' 55,034,000. In electrical energy Russia will, if the plan is fulfilled, have 22,000,000,000 kilowatt hours by 1932-33. The United States already has 125,000,000,000 kilowatt hours. Russia's present figure is 3,270,000,000. But whatever happens to the plan on the industrial side, the needs of the country are so vast that there would be no surplus of manufactured goods for export.

Agriculture, however, is a different story. There is no doubt that both the state farms and the collective farms are producing at present much more per acre than the individual peasants have ever done. But the efficiency of these farms is contingent very largely on the efficiency of the industrial side of the plan. If the output of coal continues to slump, it will be impossible to provide the tractors, the fertilizers, and the transport for agricultural development. Moreover, a good many of the tractors used last season are now out of action owing to mishandling. Nevertheless it is probable that next year will see a similar, and possibly larger, contribution to the grain markets of the world than the 1930 figure of 3,000,000 tons, and that the world must face the fact that the Russian export figures will soon reach the pre-war average of 10,000,000 tons.

In other directions the agricultural outlook is less favorable. Butter is unobtainable except for export to help reduce the adverse balance of trade; milk and meat very scarce; sheep, pigs, and poultry are none too numerous, largely because of the failure of the first drive for the collective farms last winter and spring, when the peasants killed off their livestock and made fulfillment of the Five-Year Plan in these directions out of the question.

Russian Threat Unlikely

The agricultural aspect of the plan is at once the most vital and the most elusive. Most accounts agree that the mechanization of farming has "caught on" among the younger generation, though it has given a great deal of dissatisfaction to the numerous individualists in the chief grain-growing parts of the country. And in the collective farms the Soviet authorities have been obliged to recognize that all members are not equal, and a dividend of 5 per cent on capital brought into the farm by the individual peasants is now being paid.

In industry, however, the factors of inexperience, under-nourishment and widespread dissatisfaction among the rank and file must be set side by side with the unbounded enthusiasm of the young Communists, who are determined to do their utmost to make the plan a success. At the same time, the leaders themselves seem to be preparing the ground for an admission that the plan as a whole cannot be carried through as intended. It can be said with certainty that there does not seem to be any prospect of a Russian Sovietized industry dominating the markets of the world within the present decade. But on the agricultural side, the plan appears to have considerable chances of succeeding, and if it does succeed, the repercussions on the rest of the world, especially Russia's near neighbors, will be little short of tremendous.

SIMON BOLIVAR DATA EXHIBITED IN WASHINGTON

Peruvian's Collection at Library of Congress Exceptionally Interesting

WASHINGTON (By U. P.)—Observation of the centenary of Simon Bolivar during the closing months of 1930 gave an impulse to North American historical interest in South American independence struggles, reflected in special exhibits and publications by institutions here which continued into the new year.

Public interest obtained graphic satisfaction through loan exhibits of South American independence documents at Georgetown University and later at the Library of Congress, made by Dr. Jorge M. Corbacho, of Lima, with the assistance and sponsorship of the Peruvian Embassy.

The manuscript division of the Library of Congress exhibited many items from Dr. Corbacho's collection with documents from the Edward Harkness collection on the Spanish colonization of Peru and Mexico; and miscellaneous material pertaining to the independence struggle of the American Colonies.

The net result was to afford students of American history an extraordinarily well-rounded display of the "raw materials" of American history, of which many visitors to the library took advantage.

The library devoted five large showcases to the Corbacho documents relative to South American independence, which were accompanied by portraits of such great figures as Bolivar, San Martin, and Sucre.

The first case displayed manuscripts relating to the revolution of Tupac-Amaru in 1780, and to the Conspiracy of Cuzco in 1805.

The second was devoted to decrees and orders of Gen. José de San Martin. One decree, issued from general headquarters at Huara on May 17, 1821, related to military classes. It was signed by San Martin and Don Bernard Monteagudo, his Secretary of War.

AMONG THE RAILROADS

By FRANKLIN SNOW

AFTER three years of deliberation, the projected merger of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways has been officially abandoned. The Interstate Commerce Commission's ukase that the two roads must sell the jointly owned Burlington System constituted the stumblingblock, as no purchaser for the $400,000,000 road could be found, nor were the Northern roads particularly anxious to sell it anyway. This marks the second failure of the same merger, for 30 years ago it was barred, due to then existing laws against such steps.

Sentiment in the Northwest, originally favorable, veered to an attitude of opposition to a unification, which would give the roads virtually a monopoly in many districts. The economies—a point always emphasized by promoters of rail mergers to win public support—were to be effected largely at the expense of labor, it developed.

There was little to be achieved by merging, which could not be undertaken under existing statutes without a unification. That this merger should fail of fulfillment is cited by rail officials in the East, who, speaking anonymously, point out that the eastern rail merger is predicated upon largely the same grounds, and would result in economies only through offering less, rather than more, employment to labor, a step hardly desirable at this time.

Commerce and Finance, reviewing the plan recently, said: "Those who are praising them (mergers) as a great business stimulant must realize that they have been worked out for the purpose of saving money, not for spending it."

A rail official observed: "All we need is business. Traffic is of more importance to the railroads than mergers. Let us get the business back and we can take care of ourselves without any consolidations."

Newspapers on Trains

Copies of The Christian Science Monitor will be placed on the Havana Special, through Boston-Key West train, and also in the various Land Cruise trains of the Raymond & Whitcomb Company, as heretofore. The former train leaves Boston at 4 p. m. on the New Haven and reaches Jacksonville at 8:45 p. m. the next evening, on the Atlantic Coast Line. It is only one night out to points as far south as Daytona Beach, and reaches Miami and Key West the following morning, with a set-out sleeper at West Palm Beach.

The remaining Land Cruise trains, developed by Raymond-Whitcomb leave New York Feb. 5 and 19 and March 5, operating via New Orleans and the Sunset Route to California, with one exception. Two weeks in Mexico is on the schedule of the two first-mentioned trains, and extensions to Hawaii are also possible. The trains are held intact and include recreation cars for dancing, cards or motion pictures.

Fruit Traffic

With the leading officials of several eastern lines meeting in Phoenix with the Association of Fruit Growers, the importance of this traffic was emphasized, for few commodities attract the personal solicitation of presidents and vice-presidents 2500 miles distant. The eastbound fruit business is probably the most lucrative traffic to handle. It pays high rates and the close supervision holds claims down to a minimum. The traffic equals 200,000 carloads annually.

The Erie Railroad moves approximately 75 per cent of this business between Chicago and New York. The Pennsylvania has spent recently several million dollars in improved pier facilities to capture the traffic, but the Erie, as the pioneer line in the business, continues to hold the bulk of it against the Pennsylvania and all other lines. Fruit schedules from southern California to New York call for only 10 days in transit.

Efficiency Displayed

That the operating ratios—proportion of cost to revenues—should be held down to a nominal figure by a number of railroads in the face of substantially decreased earnings in 1930 is a tribute to the close supervision exercised by the operating executives of such lines. While all railroads have endeavored to economize in various ways, the railroad industry is such that a reduced volume of traffic cannot always be translated immediately into decreased expenditures. Nevertheless, the Interstate Commerce Commission reports for the first 11 months show that 11 carriers held their operating ratios below 70 per cent and one went below 60 per cent.

The lines which thus operated so efficiently, and their respective ratios, are: Norfolk & Western, 59.6 per cent; Chesapeake & Ohio, 63.3 per cent; Union Pacific, 65.5 per cent; Long Island, 65.8 per cent; Missouri-Kansas-Texas, 66.7 per cent; New Haven, 67.4 per cent; Oregon Short Line, 67.8 per cent; Great Northern, 68.1; Burlington, 69.4 per cent; Denver & Rio Grande Western, 69.6 per cent, and Santa Fe, 69.9 per cent.

The first two mentioned are coal carriers, whose traffic fluctuations are less marked than is the case on other roads, while the Long Island is primarily a suburban passenger line, similarly unaffected by general conditions, but in the case of the other eight lines, the results are especially creditable to their managements.

Of Interest to Travelers

A through tourist sleeper is operated daily between Washington and San Francisco on the Southern Railway-Louisville & Nashville to New Orleans, thence by Southern Pacific's Sunset Route, being handled in the Argonaut. The schedule is 4½ days from Washington to Los Angeles. Rates in tourist cars are substantially less than those in standard sleepers.

Franco-Swiss Case Is Lesson in Peace

* * *

Free Zone Arbitration Void of Usual War Menace

* * *

Falsity of Militarist Policies Shown

(Continued from Page 1)

leaving Switzerland and France to make a suitable arrangement.

After prolonged negotiations a convention was framed, permitting the French customs frontier to be transferred to the political frontier. The convention was even ratified, but was subsequently rejected by the Geneva canton in a popular referendum. In the meantime, however, the French Government had acted and had taken possession of the disputed territory.

Switzerland demanded arbitration and eventually in October, 1924, it was resolved in a document called a "compromise," to submit the matter to an international court. Three phases of the dispute were foreseen. First, the court should examine the effect of Article 435 of the Versailles Treaty which dealt with the question of the zones. Second, France and Switzerland should, by diplomatic methods, come to an accord. Third, the court should, in default of accord, fix the statutes of the territory.

In 1929 the court interpreted Article 435 as not overriding the 1815 treaty, but intimated that the parties should reach a friendly understanding by May, 1930. Negotiations which were engaged, failed and were suspended

For the second time the affair was brought to the court. The case was ably pleaded on both sides and naturally became complicated by all kinds of considerations, economical, political, and legal, which would require volumes for their full elucidation. In effect, the court holds that if strictly Swiss, the rights under the old treaty must be respected, so also must French sovereignty, and no fresh obligation can be imposed without the consent of both parties.

Since circumstances have changed and new arrangements are necessary, it is incumbent on the two countries to arrive at an amicable agreement. While it is true that the free zones exist as before, it is nevertheless possible for France to establish, on its political frontier, a system of control which would in reality greatly inconvenience Geneva, and double frontier formalities.

Any judgment which the court gives depends on the assent of the two countries, and therefore France and Switzerland are again invited to make joint propositions on which the court may base its final decision.

The position now is that France and Switzerland are again negotiating. They must reach conclusions by the end of July, 1931. If they do not, then the court will pronounce upon the purely legal aspects of the matter, which will satisfy nobody. Present indications point to success of the new negotiations, which already have begun.

This story, though in some respects arid, is remarkably interesting from two viewpoints. First it proves that territorial questions can be debated between nations, even in somewhat heated terms, without a single thought of a menace to peace, exercise of coercion, or display of force, which is too commonly supposed to stand behind all diplomatic controversy. Second, the international court proves its enormous value in substituting reason, logic, and law for arbitrary action, force and purely national will.

The Franco-Swiss case, though not yet concluded, is a remarkable manifestation of the European conception that right, not might, must prevail in international affairs, and that the most difficult disputes may contain no threat of violent disturbance. The lesson is one that deserves careful attention from all European countries, with grievances and claims.

GOVERNMENT AWARDS BARGE CONTRACTS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Contracts for construction of 10 steel barges, involving expenditures of more than $600,000 for use on the Mississippi and Warrior Rivers have been placed with two Alabama concerns.

The Inland Waterways Corporation made the awards with the approval of the United States War Department. The barges will be built by concerns in Birmingham and Mobile and will be rushed to completion.

FARM COOPERATIVES ACTIVE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Farmers of Alabama transacted $17,000,000 in business through cooperatives at an overhead cost of 1.3 per cent during the year just closed, Edward A. O'Neal, president of the Alabama Farm Bureau Federation, has announced. Approximately 176,575 bales of cotton were pooled, Mr. O'Neal said, by the federation membership of 35,000.

VAN DYCK GIVEN TO OTTAWA

OTTAWA, Jan. 22 (AP) — Canada's art collection in the national gallery has been enriched by the acquisition of Van Dyck's "The Magdalen." The painting is the gift of William Southam of Hamilton, Ont.

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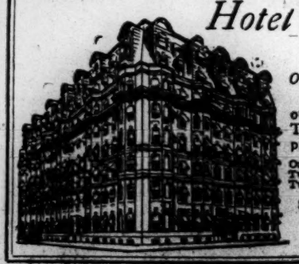

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One person . . . $3.00 a day and up
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Suites for permanent and transient guests. No rooms without bath.

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Special Weekly Rates

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Rooms and Suites All With Bath

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A quiet, charming, homelike hotel within easy walking distance of Christian Science church.

Excellent Cuisine
Reasonable Rates

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Unique in Boston for its unusual combination of friendly atmosphere and individual independence. Apartments with large rooms, open fireplaces and spacious closets, available for permanent or transient occupancy. Unobstructed view of Charles River Basin and Back Bay Park.

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The best of the kind, connected.

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Seven minutes' walk from Christian Science church.

All rooms with bath.

Single $1.50, $2.00, $2.50
Double $2.00, $2.50, $3.00
Suite — parlor, bedroom, bath $3.00 a day, $18.00 a week.

Weekly rate one day off in seven.

Meals served in rooms without extra charge.

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"The Hotel with the Home Atmosphere"

Unrivaled as to Location. Distinguished for its appointments and service.

Select American Plan Dining Room

New Fireproof Garage

Gilman M. Lougee, Manager

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Within seven minutes to shopping center.

Transient or Residential
ROOMS with BATH $3.50 up

European Plan Adjacent Garages

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comfort . . .

of tastefully furnished rooms is but one more reason why women travelling alone prefer The Vendome. The location—Commonwealth Ave. at Dartmouth St.—is convenient to churches, shops and theatres. Make The Vendome your "Boston home." American or European plan.

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at Entrance to Fenway
BOSTON

Five minutes walk to Christian Science church

Rooms and suites, $2.00 to $8.00 a day.

SPECIAL SUNDAY LUNCHEON 70c

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Bachelor Quarters — CLUB PLAN

Transient Rates, $1.25, $1.50 and $2.00
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BEACON STREET, BOSTON
NEXT TO STATE HOUSE

Cafeteria Restaurant

Rooms with bath, $3.50 up

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Bethel Inn

Bethel, Maine

There is no place in New England so beautiful as Bethel for

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THEY ARE IDEAL NOW

An unusual Inn for Rest and Recreation

Steam Heat—Large Open Fires Thoroughly comfortable and modern. Heated Garage. Make Reservations Early 69 Miles from Portland. Booklet.

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Prominent Residential Hotel for Women

Offers excellent accommodations at moderate rates

Attractive Lounges . . .

Rooms with Running Water
Single . . . 2.00, 2.25
Double, 2 persons . . . 2.50

Rooms with Private Bath
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Double, 2 persons 3.00, 3.50, 4.00

No Higher Rates

Excellent Restaurant

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Write for Special Weekly Rates

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1400 ROOMS BATHS

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SINGLE ROOM WITH BATH . . . . . $3 up
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A Prominent Residence for the Man who Cares

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Smart! Cosmopolitan!

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Standard $5 rooms with tub and shower---at $3.

Walton Place — adjoining Palmolive Building.

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Largest in Minneapolis

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ROOMS, with bath (formerly $3.00 and $4.00) . . . . . $2.50 and $3.00
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Excellent Meals—Moderate Prices

Our Annex especially caters to women traveling alone.

Private auto entrance direct to hotel lobby

Free auto buses meet trains

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Location - Convenience
Comfort - Good Meals
Moderate Rates

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SAN FRANCISCO
Grant Avenue at Bush Street

Walking distance from downtown Christian Science church . . Daily rates—$1.50 to $2.50 . . Monthly rates 25%-35% less than daily tariff . . Grill in connection . . . FREE TAXI from all stations . . . Gates Hotel in Los Angeles under same management.

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Exquisitely appointed with every requisite of finer living. Christian Science church in same block. 535 Geary Apts. under same management.

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Chateau Marmont

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Individually planned single, double, triple furnished apartments: city, ocean, mountain view. Fireproof 24-hour service. Garage. Six-room bungalow, unfurnished. Attractive rates. Crest 3171.

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ACTIVE ALL YEAR
EXCELLENT CUISINE
$3 PER DAY and upward.

An Internationally Famous Hotel Located in its own Beautiful Park. Center of City. *Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Edwards*

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When in PORTLAND, OREGON, *make the*

Multnomah Hotel

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Much larger rooms . . . an inward spirit of hospitality . . . unsurpassed standards of service . . . a cuisine that approximates perfection, have, within a year of its establishment, gained for the new Detroit-Leland Hotel an enviable national and international reputation.

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Refined and Dignified Atmosphere

Rates $2.00 per day. $10 per week

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Hotel Apartments

Situated in the most convenient location in Los Angeles, overlooking beautiful Westlake Park—in the heart of the Wilshire Shopping District—10 minutes from the city center. Apartments from $75

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Downtown—3 blocks from Christian Science church . Daily rates—$1.50 to $2.50. Monthly rates—25%-35% less than daily tariff . Popular price coffee shop.

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Each With Private Bath

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Refined homelike atmosphere — in the heart of the finest residential section and exclusive shopping centers.

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150 Rooms, 100% Baths.

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Reduced First Class Rates now in Effect

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NEW YORK . . DEUTSCHLAND

One of the unique features of these ships is the attractive Grill Rooms with smaller separate rooms for private parties, where you may have foods of your own choice, from the things you like at home to exotic Oriental dinners, without extra charge.

Every Wednesday midnight one of these steamers sails from New York for Cherbourg, Southampton and Hamburg. Sailings also by the luxurious RESOLUTE and RELIANCE; and a distinguished "Cabin" service to Ireland, France and Germany by the MILWAUKEE, ST. LOUIS and CLEVELAND.

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Havana—50½ Hours
Through Service via the
HAVANA SPECIAL

Leave Boston 4 p. m. Daily

New York	Lv. 10:15 p.m.
W. Palm Beach	Ar. *4:30 a.m.
Miami	Ar. *6:30 a.m.
Key West	Ar. 11:15 a.m.
Havana (P. & O. S. S.)	Ar. 6:30 p.m.
St. Petersburg	Ar. 7:30 a.m.
Tampa	Ar. 6:15 a.m.
Sarasota	Ar. 8:30 a.m.

*Sleepers parked for occupancy until 7 a. m.

NEW PLAN Auto Shipment

Cost 5 tickets—3 for car, 2 for passenger transportation.

Via Pan-American Airways (from Miami) { Havana Ar. . . . . 10:15 a.m. / Nassau Ar. . . . . 11:00 a.m.

6 Other Fast Daily Trains Lv. Penna. Sta. New York via The Double-Track Sea-Level Route

Atlantic Coast Line

The Standard Railroad of the South

Tickets, reservations, information from J. H. JOHNSON, N. E. A., 294 Washington St., Boston, 9, Mass. Telephone Liberty 2112. *Ask for "Tropical Trips" Booklet.*

Havana—Bermuda—West Indies

THREE GLORIOUS TRIPS TO THESE SUNNY SOUTH LANDS

SUNDIAL TOURS, successfully established 6 years, offers a variety of enjoyable trips to readers of The Christian Science Monitor and will be glad to send detailed information about them for the asking.

HAVANA AND BERMUDA trips of 13 and 9 days respectively, start from New York twice weekly—Wednesday and Saturday.

WEST INDIES CRUISES—16 days—sailing February 15, March 7, on the United States Liner Republic. Shore excursions and personal service of Sundial local escorts.

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OLIN HOTEL

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300 ROOMS—300 BATHS

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Central and Modern—200 Rooms—100 with bath. Rates from $1.50

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At the Pennsylvania Terminal, Jersey City, there is a superb ship, The EXCALIBUR.

New, smart, all outside staterooms, verandas decks, electric kitchen, modern beds, this delightful ship is sailing January 24th for Marseilles, Naples, Alexandria, Jaffa, Haifa and Beirut.

In the 1931 manner this marine triumph beckons you to the charm of Egypt and the Holy Land, with the pleasant surprise of a very reasonable rate from $600.

Sail in The EXCALIBUR and add to the lure of her destinations the hourly restfulness of her newer marine luxury.

If possible, phone us for passes and go aboard. The ship will tell you her own story of comfort at sea.

Secure details from your agent or

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"NIAGARA"	Feb. 4, Apr. 1, May 27
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Sail from Vancouver, B. C.

For fares, etc. apply CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, 405 Boylston St. Boston, or to the Canadian Australasian Line, 930 West Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.

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CLARK'S NORTH CAPE CRUISE, JUNE 29, S. S. CALGARIC, $550 up—

July 4, to Spain, Italy, Norway, Paris, London, by S. S. Laurentic, 19,000 tons, reg., $650 up.

Frank C. Clark, Times Bldg., New York City (or Local Travel Bureaus)

STRONG TONE DISPLAYED BY STOCK MARKET

Further Good Advances Are Recorded—Trading More Active

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (AP)—The revolt against pessimism made further gains in the financial markets today.

Shares continued to recover in brisker trading and bonds again reflected the salutory influence of a favorable credit position.

While the rally in shares is described by most observers as primarily a technical correction of an oversold condition, expressions of mild optimism from high financial sources obviously bolstered the better feeling which the improvement of the market has engendered.

A news ticker report that Bethlehem Steel directors are likely to declare the regular dividend when they meet next week carried that issue up 2 points.

Stocks closed firm, holding the best parts of 1 to 3 point gains.

Profit-taking cut into the extreme advances in the afternoon, but the rise was resumed in the late trading.

Active shares up 1 to 2 net included U. S. Steel, American Can, American Telephone, General Motors, Electric Power & Light, du Pont and Atchison.

Auburn Auto was heavy, losing 2 points. Sales approximated 2,700,000 shares.

A statement of George F. Baker, dean of Wall Street bankers that there are "some slight indications of improvement in business conditions along sound lines," while cautious enough, attracted wide attention, for Mr. Baker's taciturnity is one of his best known characteristics. A statement of Owen D. Young that it seemed certain the depression had struck bottom, also lent encouragement.

Surveys Are Encouraging

Fresh statistical surveys continue to show that business has shown strong resistance to depression since November. The Federal Reserve Board's monthly survey showed that its index of industrial production dropped only 2 per cent in December. Moody's prosperity index, as disclosed for December, showed a negligible drop, after the sharp drop of November. McGaw Hill's Business Week said: "The ability of business to hold the line is becoming impressive, and is far more significant than its failure to make any spectacular gains."

F. W. Dodge's weekly building contract figures showed that the volume for the first half of January was close to the average for December. An official of General Motors' Oakland-Pontiac division said sales so far in January showed a gain of about 15 per cent over the like period of 1930. C. E. Thompson, head of Thompson Products, motor parts makers, said he felt recent predictions of 1931 automobile production of 4,000,000 units were too conservative, and that 4,500,000, as earlier estimated, would be nearer right. Figures for 1930 and 1929 are roughly 3,500,000 and 5,600,000, respectively.

Credit rates remained extremely easy. Bankers' acceptance rates were cut another ⅛ of 1 per cent, making the bid rate for 30 to 90 days 1½ per cent. While there had been some expectation of another cut in the New York Federal Reserve rate of 2 per cent, it was felt in some quarters that money is already so cheap that a cut could have had little influence.

A better tone in sterling exchange was regarded favorably, as it lessened the prospect of a movement of gold from London. The Bank of England's reserves are already $53,000,000 under the holdings at the resumption of gold payments in 1925.

Bond Market Tone Good

Fractional changes of modest proportions enabled the bond market to maintain its forward movement in an active session today in which the pace of trading also improved.

Bond men were distinctly encouraged by the ability of the market to continue its recovery while at the same time providing an outlet for a large volume of new financing.

New financing for railroads and a municipality aggregating $21,000,000 today pushed the week's total well over the $100,000,000 mark which compares with $253,000,000 that flowed into the market in the first full week of January.

The improved demand has reduced the available supply of high-grade municipal issues to almost negligible proportions, dealers say, New state and municipal financing scheduled for the coming week will aggregate $19,000,000, compared with $18,051,847 this week. Early offering of the long awaited financing by New York State is in prospect and is expected to approximate $35,000,000.

DOWNWARD TREND IN CHICAGO WHEAT

CHICAGO, Jan. 23 (AP)—Responsive to setbacks in Liverpool wheat quotations, grains here tended downward early today. Liverpool declines were ascribed to weakness of Australian exchange and pressure to sell Australian wheat.

Opening unchanged to ⅜c off, wheat later held near to the initial figures. Corn started unchanged to ⅜c lower, and afterward showed little alteration.

Opening prices were: Corn, March, old 65⅝@66c, new 66⅛@¼c; May old 67⅜@68c, new 68¼c; July, 68⅞@69¼c; September, 69c. Wheat, March, old 80c, new 80¼c; May, old 82⅛c, new 82⅞c; July, 65¼@¼c. Oats, March, old 33c; May, old 33⅝@½c, new 33⅜c.

Corn closed unsettled, 1¼c to 1½c down, wheat at ⅜c to 1c decline, oats ¼c to ⅜c off, and provisions showing 5c to 10c drop.

LONDON WOOL SALES

LONDON, Jan. 23 (AP)—A moderate selection, amounting to 9392 bales, was offered at the wool sales today. Competition was fair and buying increased. Greasy merinos were in better demand, especially for France; and fine scoureds ruled in sellers' favor. Crossbreds were freely taken by the home trade.

BONDS ON CHICAGO BALLOT

CHICAGO, Jan. 23—Chicago voters will be asked at the Feb. 24 election to approve the issuance of bonds aggregating $38,500,000, of which $26,000,000 will be sold by the sanitary district and the balance, $2,500,000 by the corporate fund of the city of Chicago.

BANK CLEARINGS SMALLER

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (AP)—Dun's weekly compilation of bank clearings shows an aggregate of $7,574,618,000, a decrease of 20.3 per cent from a year ago. Outside of New York there was a decrease of 23.9 per cent.

FRIDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Jan. 23	Last Jan. 22
65⅝	4		Abitibi	900	10⅝	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
68¼	3	.6	Abitibi pf	100	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
37⅝	14¼	1.00	Adams Ex	5600	21⅛	20¼	21	20⅞
93	80½	5	Adams Ex pf	300	91	90	90	90
37	31	3	Adams Mfg	800	34⅜	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝
13¾	3⅛	..	Adv-Rumely	400	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1¼	..	..	Ahumada	400	..	..	..	..
156⅝	87½	3†	Air Reduc	7400	99⅝	97⅜	98⅛	97⅝
8¼	..	..	Alax Rubber	100	..	..	..	..
36	6¼	.60	Airway El	2900	9¼	8¾	9¼	8¾
9⅛	4½	.40	Alaska Jun	1800	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
18⅝	6	..	Albany PWP	100	6	6	6	6
15⅛	4	..	Allegheny	17400	10⅝	9¾	10	10⅛
99⅝	94¾	5½	*Allegh pf ww	300	48⅞	47⅜	47⅞	48
91¾	37½	2½	*Allegh pf xw	400	53⅛	51	51	51⅝
342	170¼	6†	Allied Chem	7300	163	162	162½	163
136¼	120¾	7	Allied Ch pf	100	133½	133½	133½	..
68	31¼	3	*Allis-Chal	3600	38⅛	37	37	37⅝
43¼	11½	3	Al Fort Gem	400	18¾	18⅜	18⅜	..
31½	18⅛	3	Amerada	800	30	30	30	29⅛
97⅝	45⅛	2††	Am Bk Note	500	60	60	60	60
..	60¼	3	Am Bk N of	50	64¼	64½	64½	64¼
..	..	..	Am Ag Col Del	600	36½	35½	36⅜	36¾
..	..	..	Am Ar C ron pf	100	35	25	25	..
12	3½	..	Am Bech S	200	5	4	4	4
54⅜	30	2.40	Am Brake	400	34	33	34	33
21¾	6¼	..	Am Br Bov	400	9¾	8¾	8¾	8½
158½	104⅝	4†	Am Can	39800	113⅜	111⅞	113⅜	111⅛
82½	24⅛	6	Am Car & F	200	28	28	28	31⅞
116	70	7	Am Car pf	100	80	80	80	..
101	75⅞	7	AmChain pf	100	88	88	88	88
51¼	35	2†	Am Chicle	1800	43¼	42	43½	42¾
22	18⅞	2.40	Colortype	600	18½	18	18	17
33	9	..	Am Coun Ale	400	9½	9	9½	9
30⅞	8	1	Am En Tl	1300	13	11	13	..
101¾	35	..	Am & FPw	27300	32	31¾	32⅜	30⅞
58½	17	..	Am European	100	33⅛	33⅛	33½	33⅛
100¾	63½	7	Am & FP 2pf	400	74¾	74¾	74¾	..
33⅝	8½	..	Am Hawaii	300	9	9	9	..
41⅞	24½	3†	Am Ice	800	25¼	24⅞	25	25
55⅝	16	2†	Am Int Corp	1700	30⅝	29¾	30⅜	29⅝
4	⅛	..	Am La Fr	1300	1	⅞	1	⅞
35	7	..	Am La Fr pf	10	10	10	10	10
105	18¼	2	Am Loco	400	24¾	24¾	24¾	24
118½	68¼	7	Am Loco pf	400	81	79½	81	79⅝
14⅛	3	..	Am Mach&Met	900	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
51½	13½	1	Am Metals	400	16¾	15½	15¾	15¾
95	20	7	Am Nat G pf	20	38	35½	38½	36¼
119⅜	36⅛	1†	Am Pw&Lt	3500	51½	49¾	51½	49¼
107	90	6	Am P & L pf 6	400	97¾	97	97	..
..	89½	7††	Am P&L pf st	100	80½	80½	80½	..
39¾	15	1	Am Radiat	8800	18	17⅜	17⅝	17⅛
37	5⅜	..	Am Repub	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
100⅞	25	2†	Am Roll Mill	2700	30¾	29¾	29¾	29⅜
67⅝	52½	5	Am Saf Raz	200	63⅜	62¾	63⅜	63
26½	5	..	Am Seating	200	7½	7⅛	7⅛	..
3⅝	⅞	..	Am Ship	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
54½	35	5	Am Shipbld	20	40	40	40	..
103⅝	93⅜	6	Am Smelt 2pf	300	100	100	100	99
79⅛	37½	4	Am Smelt	4900	46½	44¾	46¾	44
22½	17⅛	..	Am Solvents	600	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3
33⅝	23½	2†	Am Sm Fnd	2400	27	26	26⅝	25⅝
116	110	7	Am St F pf	30	111	111	111	..
69⅞	39¼	5	Am Sugar	400	47	46½	46½	46⅝
27⅛	15	5	Am Tel & Cab	30	17½	17	17½	..
274¼	170⅛	9	Am Tel & T	12000	189	187⅛	188⅛	187⅝
141⅝	95	8	Am Type	400	95	95	95	95½
124⅞	47⅞	3	Am Wat W	5800	56	53¾	60	58
..	..	..	Am W W ct	100	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜	..
..	..	..	Am Wool	1400	9¾	8¾	9¼	9¼
48⅞	10⅝	..	Am Woolpf	5100	30⅝	28½	29½	29¾
9	1⅜	..	Am Writ ct	700	4	3¾	3½	..
17⅞	3⅝	..	Am Zinc	200	5½	5	5	4¾
79⅞	26¾	..	Am Zinc pf	100	30	30	30	..
53⅛	19	..	Anac Wire	200	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	..
81⅛	23	2½	Anaconda	24300	34⅝	33⅞	34⅝	33⅜
51⅜	24	2.40	Anchor Cp	800	30	29½	29⅞	..
37¼	10⅜	1	Andes Cop	300	16	15¾	16	15
29¼	13⅛	2	Arch Dan	300	16⅜	16⅜	16⅝	16⅜
82⅞	60	7	Armour D pf	500	63	60¾	63	..
8¼	3⅜	..	Arm Ill A	100	3½	3½	3½	3¼
47⅜	11¾	..	Arm Ill B	500	21¼	21	21¼	21⅛
65	25¼	7	Arm Ill pf	400	38½	36¼	37	36¼
13¾	3½	..	Arnold Cons	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
49⅛	24	4	Asso Apparl	2900	26⅜	24¾	26½	26¼
50⅛	19	2½	Asso Dry G	1400	25	24⅝	24⅞	24½
242½	168	10	Atchison	1300	195½	193	193¾	193¼
108¾	100	5	Atchison pf	200	105⅞	105¼	105¼	..
173½	95¼	10†	Atl Coast L	1700	137¾	130	137	117½
65¼	49	5	Atl G&WI pf	100	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	52⅛
51⅜	16⅝	1†	Atl Refin	2000	21⅜	20⅝	21	20¾
263⅜	60¾	4†	Auburn Auto	4000	134¼	119½	121¼	122
7	1⅜	..	Austin N	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
10⅜	3	..	Auto Sales	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
97⅛	29⅜	..	Avery	400	4¼	4¼	4½	4¼

—B—

38	19⅜	1½	Baldwin	12300	23¼	22½	23⅞	23¼
116	84	7	Baldwin pf	200	92	92	92	92
122⅝	53⅛	7	Balt & O	1500	80⅞	79¼	80½	79¾
84⅝	70¼	7	Balt & O pf	300	76½	76½	76½	76
84½	50⅛	3½	Bangor & A	100	59	59	59	..
116¼	106½	7	BangorA pf	10	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	110
209¾	8	..	Barker Bros	110	9¾	9¾	9¾	..
91	58	6½	Barker Br pf	40	55	55	55	..
34	8⅜	1	Barnsdall A	400	12¾	12½	12½	12½
92	62	4	Beatrice	700	68¾	68¾	68¾	68
109¼	153¼	7	Bestrice pf	400	106	107½	108	108
70⅛	46¾	3	Beechnut	600	53	51⅝	51½	51
57⅜	14¼	1	Bendix	6300	20⅜	19¾	20½	20
56¼	30⅜	2	Best & Co	2200	35½	34⅜	34⅝	34⅜
110¼	47⅜	6	Beth Steel	5400	51⅝	49¼	51½	49¾
134	112⅜	7	Beth Steel pf	200	117	117	117	115¼
41½	23	1½	Blaw Knox	500	27	26	26⅞	26½
69	15¾	1½	Bohn Alum	2500	25¼	24¼	25	24¾
33¼	5¼	..	Booth F lpf	200	10	10	10	..
90⅞	60⅛	..	Borden	11900	70¼	69⅜	69½	69⅞
50½	15	1	Borg Warner	6600	25¼	24½	25	24
25⅝	12⅛	1½	Briggs	6000	18	17⅜	17¾	17½
15⅝	13¼	2	Brigs & Str	100	18¼	18¼	18¼	..
78⅜	55⅛	4	Bklyn Man T	600	61½	61	61⅛	61
98⅜	83	6	Bklyn Man pf	100	88	88	88	87½
148¼	98⅛	5	Bklyn Un G	100	111	109¼	111	108
42	18⅝	3	Brown Shoe	1400	31	30⅝	31	29⅞
30⅝	10	..	Bruns Balke	400	11½	10⅜	11	11
35⅝	5½	..	Bruns Term	600	7¾	7½	7¾	7⅞
31⅞	11⅝	1	Bucyrus	800	15⅞	15⅜	15½	14⅝
43	21	2½	Bucy cv pf	600	28	27⅛	28¼	27⅞
14⅝	6¾	1	Budd Wheel	300	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10
74	9⅞	1.60	Bullard	1400	17⅝	16⅝	17⅜	16¾
43	8½	3	Bulova Watch	200	14¾	12½	14	13¼
51⅞	18⅞	1	Burroughs	2600	24⅜	23⅛	24⅜	23⅜
29⅜	10	..	Butterick	100	15	15	15	..
112⅜	33⅛	..	Byers	78800	43⅝	42⅛	43⅛	41½

—C—

77½	41¼	4	Calif Pack	900	44¼	44	44	44
30	10	2	Campbell	1100	14¾	13⅝	14½	14⅛
89⅞	28⅝	..	Calu & Ariz	100	38½	38½	38⅝	37
33⅜	7¾	..	Calu & Hecla	200	9½	9½	9½	9⅛
75⅝	29⅞	5	Canada Dry	3800	32½	32	32¼	32
52¼	35¼	2½	Can Pacific	7100	43	41⅞	42¼	42
28⅞	7½	..	Capital Adm	900	12⅞	12	12⅞	11⅞
42	29½	..	Capital A pf	300	31	30½	31	..
362⅜	83½	6	Case Thresh	13200	91½	89½	91¼	88⅜
131	113	7	Cass Th pf	50	113	113	113	113
79⅜	22	3	Caterpillar	3000	35½	34¼	35¼	34
12	3	..	Celotex ct	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
39½	18	1½	Cen Aguirre	100	22¾	22¾	22⅝	22½
215⅛	183⅜	8†	Cen of NJ	100	221½	221½	221½	..
65⅜	21	2	Cerro de P	2900	27⅝	24¾	24⅞	24¾
157	2	..	Cent Teed	200	3⅛	3⅜	3½	3⅜
67⅞	14⅞	1.60	Chesbro Cab	3100	22⅜	21⅜	22⅜	20½
82½	32½	3	Ches Corp	2900	48¾	47	48½	48
51⅝	32⅜	2½	Ches & Ohio	77	44¼	43⅝	44	43⅜
10	2⅜	..	Chi & Alton	300	2¼	2⅛	2¼	..
10⅜	¼	..	Chi & Alt pf	600	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
17⅞	4¾	..	Chi Gt West	500	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
52⅜	12	1	Chi Gt W pf	2600	23¾	23	23½	23
26⅜	4¼	..	Chi M&SP	2900	8¾	7½	8¾	8
46¼	7¾	..	Chi M&SP pf	77	15⅝	13¾	14¼	13¾
89⅞	27½	4	Chi & NW	1200	43¾	43	43¾	43
140¾	101	7	Chi &NW pf	100	107	107	107	..
135⅛	45¼	7	Chi RI	3500	62¾	59¼	61	59⅝
37	20½	3	Chi Yel Cab	10	23	23	23	22½
32½	10½	..	Chick Cot O	100	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅜
69⅜	22⅞	2.40	Childs	700	29	28	28	28¼
68	22⅜	3½	Chile Copper	10	34	32	34	32
43	14⅛	1	Chrysler	21000	17⅜	16⅞	17⅛	17
88¾	77½	6½	City Ice pf	40	79	79	79	77
13¼	2½	..	City Stores	600	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3¼
60	21	5	Clett Peby	200	28	28	28	..
20⅝	8¾	..	Coca Bot Oil	100	10	10	10	..
191⅜	133¼	6	Coca Cola	3300	155	152½	154½	153⅜
35¾	12	..	Collins & A	5000	13¼	12½	13	13¼
77	18¾	..	Colo F&I	1800	28	24⅝	26½	24½
81⅛	23	2½	Colum Gas	9700	37½	35⅝	37½	35⅛
87	30⅜	2†	Col Carbon	1800	84½	83	84⅝	83
199	65⅛	6	Col Graph	7900	8⅞	8½	8¾	8⅝
40¾	15½	2	Com Cred	300	19⅞	19½	19⅞	20
93½	76⅛	6½	Com Cr pf 1pf	400	80½	80	80	80½
87	80½	6	Com Inv Tr Co pf	800	85	84⅜	85	85
55	21¾	1.60†	Com Inv Tr	1000	27⅞	27	27	28⅞
38	14	1	Com Sol	11000	18¾	17¼	18⅜	17
40⅛	7½	.60	Commwlth Sou	43100	9½	8	9½	9⅛
104¾	86½	6	Commwlth 6pf	500	96	95⅞	96	96
19¾	6¼	..	Congoleum	900	8	8	8	9
27⅜	7⅞	2	Con Film	1200	12½	12⅜	12½	12¼
29¼	12½	2	Con Film pf	200	17¾	17¾	17⅞	17¼
136⅞	58¼	4	Con Gas	15700	91½	87⅝	91¼	87⅞
2	4	..	Con Textile	2500	¾	¾	¾	..
22½	5½	1.20	Container A	100	7	6¾	7	6½
57½	16¾	..	Cont Bak A	6600	26	25⅜	25½	25¼
7	2	..	Cont Bak B	1200	3⅛	3	3⅛	3⅛
94⅞	62	8	Cont Bak pf	200	76½	75⅝	75⅝	76
71⅝	43½	2½	Cont Can	2900	51⅞	50⅜	51½	50¾
37⅝	9¾	1	Cont Din Fib	300	13	12⅜	13	12¼
77⅜	37¼	2.40	Cont Ins	1200	47½	46¼	47½	46
8¼	3	..	Cont Motors	900	3½	3	3⅛	3
30½	7¾	..	Cont Oil	1700	10⅜	10¼	10½	10½
40⅜	8½	1	Cont Shares	2000	10¼	10	10¼	9⅞
111⅜	65	3†	Corn Prod	2000	81½	80½	81⅜	81¼
33	7¼	..	Coty	2000	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	8⅞
35⅜	25½	2†	Cream of Wh	200	30	29¾	30	29⅝
22	3¼	..	Crosley	400	7½	7	7½	6½
36	30¼	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	33½	33½	33½	..
117	101½	7	Crucible pf	210	104½	104	104	..
48	38⅝	4	Cudahy	100	43½	43½	43½	43
126½	83	6	Curtis Pub	200	91	91	91	..
121½	112	7	Curtis F pf	300	114	113½	114	114
14⅞	1¾	..	Curt'ss Wr	15400	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	4
19¾	3	..	Curtiss Wr A	2800	6⅛	5½	6	5⅝
90½	35	3½†	Cutler	100	36	36	36	35

—D—

43⅜	16	..	Davison	700	18¾	18	18⅛	18¾
24½	20	1.20	Deere pf	100	21½	21½	21½	..
181	130½	9	Del & Hud	300	149	148	148	148
153	59½	6†	Del Lack&W	800	93⅛	93	93	93½
80	25⅛	..	Denv R G pf	100	35¾	35	35	34⅞
255⅝	151	8	Det Edison	100	175¼	175¼	175¼	..
42⅝	11½	1.20	Devoe & R A	100	15	14	14	..
..	..	..	Diamond M pf	500	25¾	24½	25⅜	25½
..	..	..	Diamond M	800	18½	18¼	19⅜	19¼
10⅝	6¾	11	Dome Mines	300	10½	10⅜	10⅝	10⅝
30⅝	12	1.20	Dom Stores	1500	18	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
145¼	50½	4†	Dupone	10300	89	88	88½	87⅞
106⅜	100	5	Duqueane pf	200	104	104	104	..

—E—

75½	6½	1½†	Eastern RM	400	9	8⅞	9	8¼
238¼	142¼	5†	East Kodak	5800	159⅜	155	156	153
31¼	11⅝	1.60	Eaton Axle	5400	17⅝	15½	16½	14½
141¼	33	4	Elec Auto Lt	8600	58½	53½	54¾	53½
8⅜	3⅛	..	Elec Boat	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3
103⅛	34⅜	1	Elec P&L	54300	49⅝	45⅝	48	48½
102	84⅝	6	El Prs&L 6pf	300	90	90	90	89¼
77⅜	47⅛	5	Elec Stor Bat	1800	58	57	57⅞	56
7⅜	⅜	..	Emer-Br A	100	1	1	1	..
59½	36⅛	6	End John	100	40	40	40	..
53¾	33¼	..	Erie	1100	33⅞	32¼	32⅞	32
67⅝	27	4	Erie 1pf	200	42	41	42	41
27½	21¼	1½	Ex Buffet	10	22⅜	21	22⅜	22

—F—

50½	19¼	1.60	Fairb Morse	300	23¾	23⅜	23¾	23
27¼	2½	..	Fashion Pk	200	5	5	5	..
45	17½	2.40	Fed Mot Svc	100	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	25½
89¾	42¼	2.60	Fidelity Ins	100	50¼	50½	50½	50¼
23⅝	6¾	.60†	Fifth Ave B	10	8	8	8	8
33½	15⅜	1	Firestone	400	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
87⅞	53⅜	6	Firestone pf	800	59½	58⅜	59¼	55⅝
61⅜	38⅝	2½	First Nt St	1900	45¾	45½	45¾	45
5½	1⅜	..	Fisk Rubber	300	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
21	11¼	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	10	2¼	2¼	2½	2¾
58⅞	12	1	Follansbee B	100	15½	15½	15½	..
104⅛	37½	2	Foster & Wh	8500	56¾	48¾	50	48¾
56	18¾	..	Fourth Nat In	1400	28½	27	27½	27½
38⅜	3½	..	Foundation	2300	8¾	7⅝	8	7⅞
57⅛	16⅛	4	Fox A	13700	31⅜	30⅛	31⅜	30⅝
85½	24½	4†	Freeport Tx	1300	31⅞	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝

—G—

90	50	5	Gamewell	300	52	50½	50⅝	51½
17	7	..	Gardner M	400	7½	7	7	7
18½	3⅛	..	Gen Am Inv	900	5⅛	4¾	5	4⅞
165	54	6	Gen A I pf ww	100	82⅝	82¼	82¼	80
111⅞	83½	5†	Gen Am Tr	1900	93⅜	92¼	93¼	92½
98	88	8	Gen Asphalt	2300	31⅞	31	31⅜	31⅛
135	77	8	Gen Bak pf	30	107½	107	107	..
37⅞	6	1	Gen Bronze	400	7¾	7	7¾	7
34½	6½	..	Gen Cable	200	8¾	8¾	8¾	..
84¾	24¾	..	Gen Cable A	300	10⅜	10	10	10
109¾	58	1	Gen Cable pf	100	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	10
80⅝	41½	1.60	Gen Elec	45700	48	44½	48⅝	44⅝
51⅞	34⅜	3	Gen Foods	8300	52	51	51	51
108⅜	38	3	Gen G&E vtc pf	300	45	45	45	44¼
107⅝	31¼	.30	Gen G&E A	100	33½	33½	33½	33⅜
61	23	2	Gen G&E 7%	3400	38¼	36⅝	37	37¾
122	75	8	Gen G&E 8%	10	90	90	90	..
85⅝	40½	3†	Gen Mills	800	47	46¾	46¾	44¼
106	80⅜	5	Gen Mills pf	900

WOOLEN TRADE IN SCOTLAND REMAINS SLOW

Most Mills Running on Hand-to-Mouth Basis—Orders Below Average

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAWICK, Scotland—In the early stages of another year, Scottish tweed manufacturers have not experienced any material change from the conditions that prevailed during the greater part of 1930. Some of the captains of industry were cheerful in their forecasts, but so far there has been no realization of their predictions.

Most of the firms are still running their places in a hand-to-mouth manner. Only in the plants of some firms here and there the looms are being steadily employed.

The spring season has not been a good one. Merchants have sent in fewer repeats than usual, and the lull is likely to continue until a start is made on the new orders for the winter season of 1931-32. The ranges for that season have not been taken up to the same extent as in past seasons.

Manufacturers' Profit Low

There was no want of choice in regard to new designs, but owing to the state of trade generally, and the lack of money, merchants have been compelled to act very cautiously.

The drop in the price of wool has shaken confidence. Even at the present low values, merchants are not disposed to buy cloths to any extent. But even if wool quotations were to go lower still, it is opinted out by the trade, buyers would not be able to purchase the finished articles any cheaper than they can just now. In fact, manufacturers have cut their prices to a point where profit has almost vanished, with a view to inducing new business.

Orders that are being placed are mostly for the principal merchant houses in London, and for Germany and Austria, with a few for South American centers. Merchants in the United States, Canada and Australia are buying much less than formerly, the tariffs in these countries making it difficult for Scottish manufacturers to do business.

Slow Winter Season

Any orders that are being placed are for outstanding novelties, particularly in worsteds, in grays, blue grays and browns, with designs of small neat effect.

The winter season, with the exception of a short spurt last November, has been much below that average, and merchants are buying very little yet for the spring season. Buyers are confining themselves largely to special lines, and the orders for these are not bulky. Nearly all the factories are on short time.

The fancy goods section is the mainstay of the trade, but orders for both home and overseas markets are limited. Ladies pull-overs and costumes are the chief lines at present, and while some firms are doing a fair trade in these they are all short of orders for the available machinery.

INCREASED EARNINGS BY NATIONAL DAIRY PRODUCTS PREDICTED

National Dairy Products Corporation will report slightly larger 1930 earnings per share than in 1929. In that year, net was $21,576,176 after depreciation, taxes and interest, equal to $4.04 a share on 5,135,645 shares of common after preferred dividends. Net in 1930 will about about $25,000,000 or $4.07 a share on approximately 6,150,000 shares.

That showing in the worst business year since formation of the company is evidence of the stability of its earning power, and of operating economies accomplished by the combinations made. With its distribution system covering most important cities east of the Mississippi and its diversity of profits, it has been able to compensate for the decline in business and profits in such industrial centers as Detroit and elsewhere in Michigan and Ohio.

Sales were about $375,000,000, against $300,021,483 in 1929, the increase being due to acquisition of Kraft-Phenix Cheese and other subsidiaries. Sales declined about 9 per cent compared with the same division in 1929, of which about 4 per cent was due to lower commodity prices and about 5 per cent to falling off in business.

CITIES SERVICE CO. RECORD NET EXCEEDS 1929 BY 34 PER CENT

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (AP)—The net income of Cities Service Company in 1930 after reductions for bond interest and preferred dividends amounted to $41,614,216, compared with $29,591,-440 in 1929. Net earnings were equal to $1.39 a share on the average number of shares outstanding and compared with $1.18 a share for the 12-month period ended Dec. 31, 1929.

The holding company reported net earnings before these deductions of $58,307,813, a new high record, representing an increase of 34 per cent over 1929.

The company reported spending $150,000,000 for construction and acquisitions in 1930. A large portion of this expenditure covered expansion of the organization's oil producing, refining and marketing and natural gas properties. The retail marketing division had the largest expansion in its history in 1930.

The number of stockholders increased 87,500 to 438,000.

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

Net profits of the Bank of Nova Scotia last year were $2,535,843, or $225,473 less than for 1929, according to the ninety-ninth annual report. The profits, with $1,465,842 brought forward from the previous year, made an available surplus of $4,001,486. A strong liquid position is indicated by 11.3 per cent cash and 58.7 per cent quick assets against liabilities. Dividends of 16 per cent amounting to $1,836,207 were paid during the year in quarterly instalments.

INVESTORS SYNDICATE

Average size of loans on city residential property funded by Investors Syndicate in 14 cities of the United States and Canada during December showed a sharp increase over the November average, according to a report issued by E. E. Crabb, vice-president of the company. Total volume of loans also showed a material increase for the month. Average size of loans for the year was $4233.67, compared with $ 4,632.65 during the year ended Dec. 31, 1929.

PARKER PEN CO.

On the basis of preliminary figures, estimated net profit of Parker Pen Co. for 1930 after federal taxes was approximately $800,000, equal to $3 a share on the 200,000 shares of $10 par stock outstanding. In 1929 net profit was $1,183,542 or $5.91 a share.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 3:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ah Straus 5½s '43	98	98
Alleghany 5s '44	94	94
Am Ag Chem 7½s '41	84½	84
Am Chain deb 6s '33	104	104
Am For Pow 5s	99½	99½
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	94	94
Am Ice 6s '53	99½	99½
Am Inter Corp 5s '49	93½	93½
Am Metals 5½s	93½	93½
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	92	92
Am Smelting 5s '47	44½	44½
Am T&T 4½s cv '39	103½	103¾
Am T&T col 5s '46	128½	128¼
Am T&T 5s '65	105½	106
Am T&T 5s '66	107½	107¾
Amt T&T deb 5½s '43	103¾	103¾
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	109	109
Armour & Co 4½s '39	102½	102½
Armour & Co 5½s '43	87½	88¾
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	78¾	78¾
Atch T&SF 4s '05	99¼	99
Atch T&SF 4½s	96	96
B&O 1st 4s '48	118½	118
B&O 4s 'Pol & C div '59	98½	98½
B&O 4½s '33	88½	88½
B&O 4½s cv	101¾	101¾
B&O rfg 6s '95	98	98
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	110	109¾
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	108	108
Boston & Me 5s '55	103¾	103¾
Boston & Me 5s '67	101¾	101¾
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	102	101¾
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	35	35
Bklyn-Man Tr 4½ 6s '68	107	107
Bklyn Un El 1st	100½	100½
Bklyn Un El '50	97	96
Buff R & P 4½s '57	104¾	104¾
By Products 5½s C	89	89
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	101	101
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	98	98
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	58½	58½
Can Nat Ry 5s July	104	104
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	104¼	104¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s	104¾	104¾
Can North 4½s	101¼	100¾
Can North deb 6½s '46	101½	101½
Can aPacific deb 4s	116½	116½
Can Pacific 4½s '46	88	87¾
Can Pacific 5s '44 ct	100¾	100¾
Can Pac 4½s '60	104½	104½
Cen Pacific 5s '60	98¾	98¾
Cen New Eng 4s	105	105
Ches Corp 5s '47 rets	88	88
Ches & O cv 4½s A	99	99
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	102	102
Ches & O 4½s B	106	106
Chi & Erie 1st 5s '82	102	101¾
Chi Gt West 4s '59	45	44¾
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	67½	67½
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	33¼	33¼
Chi & NW 4¼s '87	74	74
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	92	91
Chi RI&P 4½s A	89½	89¾
Chi StL&Pitt 5s	95¼	95
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	101	101
Chile Copper 5s '47	91½	91¾
Cin Tenn 4½s	94¼	94
Clev CC&StL deb 4½s '31	104¼	104½
Clev Un Term 4½s '72	101½	101½
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	103¾	103¾
Colo Fuel & Iron 5s '43	110	110
Colonial Oil 6s	93½	88¼
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	69	69
Com Inv Trust 6s '48	95¾	95¾
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	104¾	104¾
Con Gas 4½s '45	35	35
Crown Will Paper 6s '51	106¾	106½
Crown Zell 6s	95¾	95¾
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	84	84
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	96¾	96¾
Dold Packing 6s '42	88	88
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	66	66
Erie 5s '67	104¾	104¾
Erie gen 4s	86¾	86¾
Erie gen '75s	79¼	79¼
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42 sta	83¼	83¼
Fed Metal 7s '34	93½	93½
Fla East Coast 5s '74	95	95
Gannett 6s '43	28	28
Gen Baking 5½s	75	75
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	95	95
Gen Inv 6s	103½	103½
Gen Theater 6s	83	83
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	73½	72½
Goodyear 5s '57	101¾	101¾
Grand Tr Ry Can 7s '04	89½	89½
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	110½	110½
Great Northern 5s '73 C	99¼	98¾
Great Northern 7s '36 A	106¾	106¾
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	111¾	110¾
Hocking Valley con 4½s '99	98	98
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	104¾	104¾
Houston Oil 5½s	65	65
Hudson Coal 5s '62	93	93
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	86	86¼
Humble Oil 5½s '32	77¾	77¾
Il Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	102¼	102¼
Il Cen 4½s '66	106	106
Il Cen 6½s '30	100	100
Il Cent Nat Gas 6s '40	109¼	108¼
Inland Steel 4½s '78	102	102
Inspiration Con 6½s '31	100	100
Inter Match Corp 8s rcts '47	93	92
Inter Rap Transit 6s sta '66	69¼	69
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	56	56
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	107	107
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	96	96
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	78½	78½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '39	79	79
Int Tel & Tel 5s	89¾	88½
Kendall 5½s ww	85	85
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s	95½	95
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	102¾	102¾
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	87½	87½
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	100¾	100¾
L'Autaro 6s '54	56	56
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	87	86¾
Lehigh C & N 4½s	99½	99½
Loew's Inc 6s '41	105	104¾
Louis Ark 5s	69	104¾
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	100	105
L&N unified 4s '40	99	104¾
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	101¾	101¾
Marion Steam 5 6s	47	47
McKesson & R 5½s	83½	83½
McCormick (Edith R) 6s '54	101¾	101¾
Mil El Ry & Lt rfg 5s '51	101¼	101¼
Min StP & SSM 5½s '49	98½	98½
Min StP & SSM 6½s '31	99½	99½
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	74½	74
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	93½	93½
Mo Pac 5½s '49	74	74
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	100¼	100¼
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	104¾	104¾
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	99¼	99¼
N Y Dock 4½s	74	74
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	105½	105½
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	89	89
NYC&HR con 4s '98	87	87
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	97½	97½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	102¾	102¾
NY Ont & Wn 4½s '92	108¾	108¾
NY Dock 5s '51	91¾	91¾
NY Lach 4½s	75	75
NY NH&H nc deb 3½s '54	102½	102½
NY NH&H cv deb 3½s '56	78	78
NY NH&H deb 4s '40	78	78
NY NH&H 6s '40	106	106
NY Tel rfg 5s '41	116¾	116¾
NY Tel rfg 5s '41 A	94½	94½
Wchester & B 4½s	46	86½
Niag Falls Pow 5s '32	101	101
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	102¾	102¾
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103¼	103
Nor Am Ed 5s C	98¾	98½
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	69	69
Nor Pac pr in 4s '97	96¼	96¼
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	103½	102¼
Ohio Riv gen 5s '37	97¾	97¾
Old Ben Coal 6s '41	101½	101½
Ore R'y & Nav con 4s '46	50	49½
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	97¾	97¾
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	108½	108½
Otis Steel 6s '41	95¼	95¼
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	97½	97
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	103½	102¾
Paramount Publix 5½s	104¾	104¾
Park-Lex Leasehold 6½s '53	88¾	88¼
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	62¼	60½
Penn RR gtd 4s '31	62¼	60
Penn RR con 4s '48	100¾	100¾
Penn RR con 4s sta '48	98¾	98¾
Penn RR 4½s D	98¾	98¾
Penn RR 4½s '63	98¾	98½
Penn RR 5s '52	101¾	101½
Penn RR gen 4½s '65	94	93
Penn RR 5s '64	103¾	103½
Penn RR gen 5s '68	105¾	105¾
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	111¼	110½
Pere Marquette 4s '56	109¾	109¾
Pere Marquette 5s	95	95
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	104½	104½
Phil Co 5s '67	87¾	87¾
Phil Elec Co 4½s '67	100¾	100¼
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	103½	103¾
Pitts McK Y 1st 6s	81	80¾
Pierce Oil deb 6s '31	102½	102¾
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	103½	103½
Pitts & W Va 4½s C	105	104½
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	101¾	94½
Port Art C & Dock 6s '53 A	103½	101¾
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	103½	102½
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	73	72½
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	85½	86¼
Pub Svc E&G 1970	103¼	103¼
Pure Oil 5½s '37	103¼	103¼
Pure Oil 5½s '40	91¾	91¾
Read rfg 4½s '97 A	91¾	91¾
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	103½	193½
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	95½	95¼
Richfield Oil 6s	89¾	87½
Rep I&S sf 5s '40	58¼	58¼
StL IM&S gen 5s '31	100	99¾
StL IM&S 4s R&G div '33	100¾	100¾
StL & SF 4½s '78	99¾	99¾
StL & SF 5s A '50	84½	83¾
StL SW 2d 4s '89	101	100¾
StL SW 1st 5s '52	94½	94½
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	94½	94½
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	110½	110½
Scioto Val & NE 4s '89	107	107
Seabd AL gold 4s st '50	97½	97½
Seabd AL con 4s '50	48¾	48¾
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	13¼	18
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	9½	9½
Shell Pipe 5s '52	88¼	87
Shell Union 5s '47	91¾	91¾
Shell Union 5s ct ww	84½	84½
Shubert Theater 6s '42	86¾	86¾
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	21	21
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	102¾	103¾
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	98¼	98¼
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '32	99¼	99¼
Sinclair Pipe L 5f 5s '42	103¼	103½
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	100¾	100¾
Solvay Am inv 5s	80½	80½
So Calo Pow 6s '47	97	97
So Pacific col 4s '49	97¼	97¼
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	96	95¾
So Pacific 4½s '68	97¼	97½
So Pacific 4½s '69 ww	99	98¼
So Pacific Oregon A 4½s '77	101½	101½
So Ry gen 4s	87½	87¾
So Ry con 5s '56	109½	109
So West Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	106½	106
So Bell Tel 6s	105¾	105¾
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	105¾	105½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	104¾	104¾
Stevens Hotel 6s '48	100½	100
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	102½	102
Ter RR Assn StL rfg 4s '53	104½	104½
Ter RR Assn StL rfg 5s '44	85¾	85¾
Texas Corp 5s '44	105	105
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	100	99½
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	113	112
Tex & Pac 5s D ww	113	112
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	88½	88½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	51½	50½
Union El L & P rfg 5s '72	31	31
Union El L & P 5½s '54	101½	101½
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	104	104
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	100	100
Union Pacific 4s '67	99½	99½
Union Pacific 4½s '67	94	93¾
Union Pacific 8s	102	102
Uni Biscuit 6s '42	112	113
US Rubber 5½s '47	102¾	102½
Utah Li & Trac 5s	74¾	74¾
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	96½	96½
Util Pow & Lt 5s ww	101½	101½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	74½	73½
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	80	80
Wabash 1st 5s '39	107½	107½
Wabash 2d 5s '39	104¾	104¾
Wabash 5½s '75	102	102
Wabash 5s D	102	102
Walworth 6s '45	85¾	86¼
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	78½	78¼
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	54½	50
Warner Bros 6ict 6s	105	105
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	71¾	71½
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	105¼	105¼
West Shore 4s 2361	105	105
Western Electric 5½s '44	93¾	93
Western Maryland 4s '52	105½	105½
Western Maryland 5½s '77	83¾	83¾
Western NY & Pa 4s '43	90	90
Western Un R E 4½s '50	93½	93½
Western Un 5½s '38	101	101
Western Un 5s '63	108½	108½
Wheel & L Erie 4½s '66	103¾	103¾
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	90	90
White Sew Mach 6s '36 xw	32	32
White Sew Mach 6s '40	22½	22½
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	180¼	180¼
Wis Cen 4s S&D div '36	103¼	103
Youngstown Sheet 5s	103¼	103

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last	Jan23	Jan22
3½s '47	102.2	102.2	102.2	102.2	102.9	102.7
4th 4¼s '38	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.9	104.7
4th 4¼s reg	103.28	103.30	103.28	103.30	104.3	104.00
US 4¼s '52	113.9	113.9	113.7	113.7	113.7	113.6

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	74¾	72½
Adriatic El 7s '52	90¼	90
Akershus 5s '63	71	71
Antioquia 5s '57	63	63
Antioquia 7s B '45	63	51½
Antioquia 7s C '45	63	62
Antioquia III	63	62
Antwerp 5s '58	53	51
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	99¾	99¾
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	90¾	90¾
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	90¾	90¾
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	91	90½
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	90¾	90¾
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	90¾	90¾
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	90¾	90¾
Australia 4½s '57	91	90¾
Australia 5s '55	64½	63½
Australia 5s '57	71½	70¾
Australia 7s ctfs	72	72
Australia (Govt) 7s '45	93¾	92½
Austria (Lower) 7½s '43	109	109
Belgium (King) 6s '55	99	99
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	103¾	103¾
Belgium (King) 7s '55	108¼	108¼
Belgium (King) 7s '56	111¼	111¼
Belgium (King) 8s '41	106½	106½
Berlin 6s '58	107½	107½
Berlin 6½s '50	72	71
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	74	74
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	72	72
Bogota (City) 8s '45	77	73
Bolivia 7s '69	84¼	84¼
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	34	33¾
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	52	51
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	104¼	104¼
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	69	68¾
Brazil (US) 8s '41	68½	68½
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	92	92
Bremen 7s '35	63½	63½
Budapest (City) 6s '62	94	93¾
Buenos Aires 6s 61 (Prov)	88	88
Buenos Aires 6½s '36 (Prov)	68	68½
Bulgaria 7s '67	67¾	67¾
Bulgaria 7½s '68	69½	69½
Canada (Dom) 4½s '60	72½	72½
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	101	101
Chile (Bank) 6½s '61	77½	77½
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	85	85
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Feb	80½	79¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	80½	80½
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	80	80
Chile (Rep) 7s '43	83½	83¼
Chile (Rep) 7s (City) 8s '45	80	78
Chile (Rep) 8s '46	100½	100
Christiania (City) 6s '45	65	65
Colombia Mtg Bk 6s '46	64	64
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	65	65
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	64	64
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	64	64
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	66¾	66¾
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54	94½	94½
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	66	66
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	67½	67½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	74	74
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	98	98
Cundi (Rep) 7s '48	80¾	80¾
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	85½	85½
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	110¾	110¾
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	107½	107½
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	95¼	95
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	101½	101½
Dominic (Rep) 5½s '42	97½	97½
Duke Power 6s '61	91	91
Dutch Ut 6s '47	103¾	103¾
Dutch El 2f 6s '52	101¾	101¾
Estonia Banz 7s '67	101¾	101¾
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	60	59¾
Finland (Rep) 6½s '45	81½	81¼
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	90¼	90¼
French (Rep) 7s '49	106	106
French (Rep) 7½s '41	120½	120½
Gensenkirchen Mines 6s '34	125	125¾
German 7s ctfs '49	90¾	90¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '39	76	75
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	76	75
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	76	75
Germ Cen Agr 6½s '58 rets	81	81
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	72	72
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40	89	89
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	91	91
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	97	97
Graz & 5s '54	70½	75½
Greek 7s '64	99½	99½
Helsingfors 6½s '39	100	100
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	83½	83½
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	95½	95½
Italy (King) 7s '51	89	89
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '30	96¾	96¾
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	89¾	89¾
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	97¾	97¾
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s	104	103½
Karstadt 6s '43	93¾	93½
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	62	62
Leipzig (City) 7s '47	89¾	89
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	84	84
Lombard El 7s '52 xw	90	90
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	85½	104¼
Mex 6s A	104¼	12
Milan (City) 6½s '52	12	85½
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	85½	59
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	59	60¾
New South Wales 5s '57	60¾	64
New South Wales 5s '58	64	65
Norway (King) 5s '63	65	64½
North German Lloyd 6s '47	64½	84¾
Norway (King) 5½s '65	84¾	102½
Norway (King) 6s '43	102½	105½
Norway (King) 6s '44	105½	106
Norwegian El 5½s '57	106	102¼
Nuremberg 6s '52	102¼	100
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	100	68½
Ont Pow Svc 5½s	68½	91½
Oslo (City) 6s '55	91½	91¼
Oslo G&E 5s '63	91¼	162
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	162	97¼
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	97¼	63
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	63	106¾
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	106¾	67
Peru 6s '60	67	39½
Peru 6s '61	39½	39
Peru 7s '59	39	39
Poland 7s '47	59½	59
PoPland 8s '50	78½	78
Prussia 6½s	82½	82¼
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '66	75¾	75¾
Porto Ale (City) 8s '61	65	64
Prussia 6s	73½	73½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	70¾	70
Rhine Westphalia '55 ww	78	78
Rhinelbe 7s '46	78½	78
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	85½	85½
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '68	54	53
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '67	48	47½
Rome (City) 6½s '52	55¾	55¾
Rotterdam (City) 6s '64	85¾	85¼
Royal Dutch 4s ww	104	104
Rumania 7s	91½	91
Saint Paul (Prov) 7s '42	76½	76½
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '36	80	80
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	82	80¾
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	87½	87½
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	80¼	78
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	81¾	81½
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	77	77
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	107¾	107¼
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	79½	79½
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52	90¾	90¾
Siemens 6½s '51	89	89
Siemens 7s '35	90	90
Silesia El 6s '47	96½	96½
Soissons (City) 6s '36	65½	65
Styria (Prov) 7s '48	103	105
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	92½	92¼
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	105¾	105½
Toho El Pow 7s '55	106½	106
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	90¾	90¾
Tokyo El Li 6s '53	91½	91½
Tolima (Dept) 7s '47	71½	71½
Tyrol 7½s '55	54¾	54¾
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	95½	95½
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	106¾	106¾
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	74	74
Unterelbe 6s '53	70½	70½
Uruguay (Rep) '46	74¾	73
Vienna 6s '52	82	82
Warsaw 7s '58	85½	85½
Westphalia El 6s '53	62	62
	70	69½

2% SWISS BANK RATE

ZURICH, Jan. 23—The National Bank of Switzerland has reduced its rediscount rate ½ per cent to 2 per cent.

A WINDOW in WALL STREET

A Monster in the Tropics

THE machine is mightier than the machete. This, at any rate, is what some interests in American sugar industry believe. For the first time in history a crop of cane sugar is being harvested by machine, reports from the sugar industry say. The scene is the Florida Everglades muckland, 20,000 acres of rich black land, with a $4,000,000 crop of sugar growing upon it. The cane harvesters resemble no other agricultural implement ever before invented. They are mounted on endless treads such as were used by World War tanks. Plunging through the growth of cane, they cut the stalks close to the ground, rip off leaves and useless portions, and pour the gleaned cane into accompanying tractor-drawn wagons.

Billion-Dollar Industries

The man who makes a better article than anyone else may have a path beaten to his door. Or he may become the founder of a billion-dollar industry. There are 16 such industries in the United States, according to Manufacturers' Record. They each produce more than $1,000,000,000 worth of goods a year. The three leaders are the automobile industry, the meat packing industry and the steel industry. Output of these industries in 1929 was $3,717,997,000 in motor cars and allied products, $3,394,673,000 in meats and $3,356,894,000 in steel.

Miniaturing in a Big Way

From a financial point of view, miniature golf isn't so miniature after all. It makes its bow to Wall Street today, in fact, with an offering of 85,000 shares of no-par stock of the Tom Thumb Corporation. The history of miniature golf is three years old. It began with one course in Chattanooga, Tenn., and evidently is not ended yet, though there is some $125,000,000 invested in courses and equipment in the United States.

Trust Folios Reduced

The last year has been a testing period for investment trusts, and a period in which investment trusts have had a chance to test individual securities. It is more clear, now, which stocks have the best investment qualifications, trust managers say. That the investment trusts are becoming more selective in their choice of securities is indicated in the reduction of several trust portfolios, revealed in earnings statements currently published.

C. W. M.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate, 3%		
Commercial paper	3¼@4	3¼

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

TUFTS LACKS TALL CENTER

Basketball Squad Built Around Three Veterans —Manly Coaching

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TUFTS COLLEGE, Mass., Jan. 23—The basketball situation at Tufts College this year is similar to that of last season. Coach Lewis F. Manly has a fairly good first team, built around three veterans, but lacks a tall center and capable reserve material. The 1930 quintet is built around Harold Blair Robison '32 and Charles J. Haber '32, veteran forwards and Capt. Arthur M. Cochran '32, who plays center.

Harry Hymanson '33 and Jack H. Fine '32 are the guards who have first call. Hymanson has played in all but the first game so far, while Fine has played in all four contests. Fine has scored 11 points and Hymanson two for their team.

The high scorer of the season to date is Captain Cochran with 47. Robison, right forward, is second high with 36 and Haber, left forward, third with 26 points.

Sixteen Reserves

Reserve material is drawn from the following players: Harold W. Kaese '33, who has taken part in three games; George F. Beatty '32, who has scored 12 points in two games; Melvin C. Miller '32, A. Clark Ingraham '33, Frank U. Lubien '31, Holland Pittock '31, Felix W. Andruszkiewicz '33, Kenneth G. Clark '33, Samuel Clayman '33, Stanley Howarth '33, Gabriel V. Mottla '31, John P. Ricketts '33, Stephen E. Ralph '32, Jack Gibbons '31, John F. Chace '33 and Russell H. Mazzola '32.

Tufts opened the 15-game schedule by piling up a 50-to-18 victory over a United States Coast Guard quintet in the Goddard Gymnasium, Jan. 7. Coach Manly tried out 10 players: Haber, Beatty, Miller, Robison, Cochran, Ingraham, Kaese, Lubien, Fine and Pittock.

Then the squad journeyed to Springfield to meet the Springfield Y. M. C. A. College team and lost, 27 to 20, in a rather slow, drab game. Both quintets used the zone defense, and each found the other team impregnable, which resulted in long shooting. Robison and Captain Cochran were the stars on the Tufts team. Springfield was one of the 10 teams beaten last year.

Captain Is Clever

The third game this year was played against the Connecticut Agricultural College at Tufts. The visitors led by 10 points at halftime, but the clever work of the Tufts captain put his side within a point of tying the game. Later a single point again seperated the two teams, but the Connecticut Aggies went on to win 33 to 30.

In the fourth game of the season, Wesleyan University threw a scare into the Jumbo ranks, but fell short by one point of making up a nine-point deficit. Tufts won 31 to 30 on their home floor.

Kenneth Clark, because of his height, was thought to be an excellent candidate for the center post, but as he has not developed yet, Cochran and Robison have been dividing the tapoff duties. Although the veterans lack the height necessary to gain the advantage when the ball is put in play, they make this up in a fine passing game, mainly carried on between Haber and Captain Cochran. The schedule:

Jan. 24—Brown University at Tufts; 30—Pratt at Brooklyn; 31—Stevens Institute of Technology at Hoboken.

Feb. 4—Clark University at Worcester; 7—Harvard Independents at Tufts; 11—Boston University at Boston; 14—Worcester Polytechnic Institute at Worcester; 18—Northeastern University at Tufts; 21—Masssachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst; 25—Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Cambridge; 27—University of New Hampshire at Tufts.

M. S. HOOTMAN OF OHIO WINS 16-YARD EVENT

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 23 (AP)—Breaking all but one of 100 targets, Mark S. Hootman, Hicksville, O., gunner, yesterday captured the sandhills 16-yard competition, fourth day's event in the annual mid-winter tournament here, with his score of 99.

The Ohioan finished one target ahead of Mark S. Arie of Champaign, Ill., Olympic title winner, and thus reversed the order established in the 16-yard shoot, of Jan. 21, when Arie nosed Hootman by one target. Third place went to R. C. Coffey, Prairie City, Ia., with 97.

In the preliminary 100-target handicap of the afternoon, L. B. Smith of Millsbrook, N. Y., and E. F. Martin, Columbus, Wis., finished in a tie, each breaking 92 targets. In a shoot-off of 25 targets, Smith won 25 to 22.

One target behind the leaders came Aric, with a score of 91.

PACIFIC COAST HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Portland	8	5	6	31	27	21
Vancouver	7	6	5	26	26	20
Seattle	6	6	5	30	22	18

RESULT JAN. 22

Vancouver 0, Portland 0, overtime.

PORTLAND HOLDS LEAD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 23—Vancouver Lions and Portland Buckaroos battled through three periods and the customary overtime session to a scoreless tie in their Pacific Coast Hockey League contest here last night. Spectacular net guarding by Andy Aitkenhead of Portland and Percy Jackson of Vancouver featured the contest. By the result the Buckaroos held their post at the top of the league.

WESLEYAN SIX ELECTS OBER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Jan. 23—Robert P. Ober '32 of New Haven has been elected captain and manager of the Wesleyan University hockey team, according to an announcement made yesterday. A game has been scheduled with the Connecticut Agricultural College six and will be played in a temporary rink which is being erected on Andrus Field here.

RED SOX OUTFIELDER SIGNS

Gene Rye, the hard-hitting young outfielder whom the Boston Red Sox purchased from the Waco Club of the Texas League, has signed his contract for the coming season, according to an announcement made Jan. 22.

COLLEGE FENCING RESULTS

New York 5, Penn A. C. 0.
Saltus Club 5, Columbia 2.
Yale 5, Salle D'Armes 3.

Speedy Center Who Leads Team

CAPT. ARTHUR M. COCHRAN '32
Tufts College Varsity Basketball Team of 1931.

OREGON MERMEN SHOW PROMISE

Brilliant Group of Second Year Men Turn Out for Swimming Team

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EUGENE, Ore., Jan. 23—Although the swimming material at University of Oregon is mainly composed of sophomores, Jack E. Hewitt, swimming instructor, is optimistic about the future prospects of his team. A brilliant group of performers has turned out for the sport from the ranks of last year's freshman squad and although lacking in varsity experience the athletes show promise of developing into place winners in the coming meets.

Hewitt will have several veterans who can be depended upon to take places in several events and this coupled with the possible chance of gaining additional points in the water-polo event should make Oregon a strong contender in this season's campaign. J. E. Allen '31, is outstanding in the backstroke and is a former letterman. He is swimming his last year for the Lemon and Yellow and is expected to turn in the best times of his career. Allen will be the only swimmer to graduate in the spring and Hewitt should have an exceptionally strong team next season.

Waterpolo Candidates

C. W. Foster '32 is a former letterman, winning his emblem in the 440-yard event and in waterpolo. Foster has been showing constant improvement in training and will probably be used on the polo team. P. R. Lafferty '32, another letterman who is a star in the breaststroke, will be depended upon to gain points not only in his special event but in the dashes as well. Lafferty is also good material for the polo squad. F. F. Sears '32 won a letter while on the freshman squad and is a consistent performer in the backstroke. He is showing promise of winning points in the distance events as well as the backstroke.

D. F. Neer '32, former letterman, is the ranking diver for Oregon and is one of the most outstanding divers on the coast. Neer is almost certain of winning points in his events in the coming meets. C. E. Culp '33, although unable to be a contender in the distance or dash events, stars in his ability as goalie on the polo team and is almost sure to hold this position in the coming games. J. L. Grady '33 won his numerals on the freshman team in the backstroke and will continue in this event for the varsity. Grady has shown a constant improvement in time during the practice sessions.

F. M. Olgesby '33, another freshman numeral man, won his emblem in the dashes and is a dependable performer in his events. He is also showing exceptional ability on the polo squad and will be good material for a forward position. G. H. Pratt '33, although not a record breaker in the dashes, has shown steady improvement in the events and can be depended upon to turn in a good race every meet. Pratt is also a possibility for the polo squad. H. M. Spain '33, another freshman to win his numerals in the backstroke, is showing promise and may be used during the season.

Consistent in Long Events

Richard Stevenson '33, was the ranking backstroke man on last year's freshman team and shows exceptional possibilities for varsity material. Stevenson is consistent in the longer events as well, and can be depended upon to gain points in several events. J. L. Travis '33, a numeral man from the freshman squad, will strengthen the breaststroke event for the Lemon and Yellow. R. M. Needham '33, shows high promise of being the outstanding performer on the squad in the dashes.

McGowan Miller '33, is outstanding in his ability as an all-around swimmer. He swims both the dashes and distance events as well as showing excellent promise in the backstroke. Miller will probably be available for the polo squad and should turn in a creditable performance in this event. H. E. Dirks '33 will compete in the diving events and although not outstanding should be able to gain points.

A. C. Edwards '32, a former letterman, will be depended upon in the dashes and is a good prospect for polo. M. M. Marlatt '33 is another diver of promise. M. L. Pease '33, although not a star in the diving event, has shown splendid improvement and will be a dangerous contender in the coming meets.

A new Conference swimming schedule has been organized which includes four Pacific coast teams. Oregon will meet Oregon State Agricultural College, Stanford University and University of California this coming season. The complete Oregon schedule follows:

Jan. 31—Multnomah Club at Portland, non-Conference.

Feb. 14—Oregon State Agricultural College at Eugene; 20—Stanford University at Palo Alto, Calif. University of California at Athens Athletic Club, Oakland, Calif.

March 7—Oregon State Agricultural College at Corvallis. 14—Multnomah Club at Eugene. 28—University of California at Eugene.

ERIE'S INCOME SLUMPS

Erie Railroad will report net income for 1930 equal to about $1 a share on the common. This would compare with 1929 earnings of $6.03 a share, and of $4.03 a share for 1928.

N. Y. University's Épée Fencers Win

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Jan. 23—The épée fencers of New York University, Walter Grautoff, Herman Lutz and Carter Weeks, won the United States junior épée fencing championship yesterday evening in brilliant style from a field of nine teams at the Fencers' Club, taking possession of the cup donated by Arthur J. Eddy, as well as individual medals of the Amateur Fencers' League of America, which conducted the event. Grautoff was especially effective, winning all eleven of his bouts.

In addition to the winners the teams competing were made up as follows:

New York A. C.—Boris von Arnold, Frederick C. Gidings and Harold Bloomer.

Penn A. C.—J. Ware Lynch, Leonard Fleer and Richard Mayhew.

Saltus Fencing Club—Kyohei Inukai, Charles Feldman and Edwin S. Dow.

Columbia University — Anthony Scrobisch, Robert Driscoll and David Robeson.

Yale University — Rockwood Chin, J. A. Lynes and E. W. Thompson.

Salle de Armes Vince—Peter W. Bruder. Judio de La Cerra and Gerald I. Cetrulo.

University Fencers' Club—Philip V. Lubart, Max Kapner and Jose R. de Capriles.

The Fencers' Club—Tracy Jaeckel, Denholm D. McKie, and Wallace H. Goldsmith.

In the preliminary round, New York University won five straight bouts from Penn A. C.; Saltus Club defeated Columbia 5 to 2; Yale caused some surprise by defeating the strong team from the Salle de Armes Vince, 5 to 3, and New York A. C. defeated the New York University graduates composing the University Fencers' team. The Fencers' Club had a bye.

Yale drew a bye in the semifinal round and the issue was really fought out on the first strip, when Grautoff, for the ultimate winners, defeated, in turn, each of the three representatives of The Fencers' Club, and Weeks won twice, to take the victory by a score of 5 to 4. New York A. C. defeated Saltus Club 5 to 2.

The final round-robin between New York University, Yale University and New York A. C., was closely fought all the way, but again Grautoff won each of his bouts, and with the aid of two victories by Lutz against Yale, and one each by Lutz and Weeks, against the Winged Foot trio, captured both strips, making the third unnecessary. The summary:

UNITED STATES JUNIOR ÉPÉE TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP

Final Round

New York University 5; Yale University 4
Grautoff defeated Chin, Lynes and Thompson.
Lutz defeated Chin and Lynes.
Thompson defeated Lutz and Weeks.
Lynes defeated Weeks.
Chin defeated Weeks.
New York University 5; New York A. C. 3
Grautoff defeated von Arnold, Bloomer and Giddings.
Lutz defeated Bloomer.
Weeks defeated Giddings.
Von Arnold defeated Lutz and Weeks.
Giddings defeated Lutz.

BILLIARD TOURNAMENT FEB. 23

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (AP)—An international 18.2 balkline billiard tournament, bringing together four of the world's leading players, will open at the Strand Billiard Academy Feb. 23, under the auspices of the Federation of Billiard Players. The field will be made up of W. F. Hoppe and Welker Cochran of the United States, Eric Hagenlacher, Germany; Kinrey Matsuyama, the Japanese cue artist. All except Matsuyama are former titleholders. Each player will meet his three opponents twice in a 400-point game, Jacob Schaefer 2d, present holder of the title, was invited to compete but did not enter.

U. S. NETMEN IN THE SEMIFINALS

Lott, Bell, Van Ryn and Hall Advance in Canadian Indoor Singles

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL, Jan. 23—Each of the top-seeded players in the annual Canadian indoor tennis championship tournament at the Montreal Indoor Tennis Club won two matches in the singles competition yesterday and as a result George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago meets R. Berkeley Bell of Dallas, Tex. and New York, and John W. Van Ryn of Philadelphia opposes J. Gilbert Hall of South Orange, N. J. in the semifinals.

The second round of play saw the elimination of five of the six Canadians who survived the first round on Wednesday, C. W. Leslie of Montreal going to the third round where he was defeated by Van Ryn to make both semifinal matches all-United States affairs.

Three of the second-round matches went to three sets, Lawrence B. Rice of Newton, Mass., winning the second and third to defeat Dr. Jack A. Wright Jr. of Montreal, the Canadian No. 1, while Van Ryn dropped the second set to Emmett J. Pare of Chicago and Leslie lost his first to Eugene Savard of Montreal.

All four matches in the third round were determined in straight sets, although Bell was extended by Rice before winning at 9—7, 6—4.

The four second-round matches in the doubles were also decided in straight sets and all four singles semifinalists are in the doubles semifinals. Lott and Van Ryn are paired together, Hall is teamed with Leslie, and Bell is partnered by Eddie Jacobs of Pittsburgh. Wright and E. H. Laframboise are the only Canadian pair left, although Leslie gives Canada three representatives. The summary:

CANADIAN INDOOR TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES—Second Round

George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, defeated D. P. Hatch, Montreal, 8—6, 6—1.
C. G. Plimpton, Boston, defeated Robert F. Evans, Davenport, Ia., and Harvard University, 6—2, 6—4.
R. Berkeley Bell, Dallas, Tex., and New York, defeated Allen McMartin, Montreal, 6—1, 6—0.
L. B. Rice, Newton, Mass., defeated Dr. Jack A. Wright Jr., Montreal, 5—7, 6—2, 6—4.
C. W. Leslie, Montreal, defeated Eugene Savard, Montreal, 2—6, 6—3, 6—4.
John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated Emmett J. Pare, Chicago, 6—3, 3—6, 6—2.
J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, N. J., defeated W. M. Martin, St. Louis, 6—2, 6—1.
Eddie Jacobs, Pittsburgh, defeated Dr. A. W. Ham, Toronto, 6—1, 8—6.

Third Round

George M. Lott Jr. defeated C. G. Plimpton, 6—1, 6—2.
R. Berkeley Bell defeated L. B. Rice, 9—7, 6—4.
John W. Van Ryn defeated C. W. Leslie, 6—2, 6—2.
J. Gilbert Hall defeated Eddie Jacobs, 6—3, 6—2.

DOUBLES—Second Round

Dr. Jack A. Wright Jr. and E. Henri Laframboise, Montreal, defeated Eugene Savard and Allen McMartin, Montreal, 6—4, 6—4.
George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, and John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated Dr. A. W. Ham, Toronto, and W. M. Martin, St. Louis, 6—1, 6—2.
C. W. Leslie, Montreal, and J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, N. J., defeated Marcel Rainville, Montreal, and Emmett J. Pare, Chicago, 6—1, 6—0.
R. Berkeley Bell, New York, and Eddie Jacobs, Pittsburgh, defeated Brian H. Doherty and M. Margesson, Toronto, 6—3, 8—6.

KANSAS FIVE WINS FROM IOWA STATE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMES, Ia., Jan. 23—Piling up a lead of 23 to 9 in the first half and successfully staving off a last minute rally by the Cyclones, the University of Kansas Basketball team defeated Iowa State College 34 to 27 here last night, in a game that was featured by the open playing of both teams.

Kansas had everything its own way during the first half. T. M. O'Leary '32 and T. C. Bishop '31, scored in rapid style on short shots during the first quarter and kept the Iowa State guards baffled. Iowa State missed several easy shots in this period.

At the start of the second half, the Cyclones uncorked a fast passing and and dribbling game that for a time outshone that of Kansas. R. C. Roadcap '32, displayed some brilliant guarding, frequently breaking up the Kansas attack single-handed. Iowa State was without the services of its star running guard, R. C. Hawk '32. The summary:

KANSAS		IOWA STATE
O'Leary, lf	rg	Holmes, Bowen
Bishop, rf	lg	Rieke
Johnson, Ramsey, c	c	Heitman
Page, lg	rf	Roadcap, Thomson
Cox, rg	lf	Bowes, Ludwig, Wilcox

Score—University of Kansas 34, Iowa State College 27. Goals from floor—O'Leary 7, Bishop 5, Johnson 4 for Kansas; Roadcap 4, Rieke 2, Heitman, Thomson, Ludwig, Bowen, Holmes for Iowa State. Goals from foul—Bishop 2 for Kansas; Wilcox 2, Heitman, Bowen, Thomson for Iowa State. Officials—E. C. Quigley, St. Mary's, and Jack North, Highland Park.

OBERST TO COACH AT CANISIUS

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 23 (AP)—Appointment of Eugene G. Oberst, star tackle on the University of Notre Dame team of 1923, as football coach at Canisius College under a two-year contract, was announced yesterday. For the past two years, Oberst has been football coach at Washington and Lee University. In addition to starring on the Notre Dame eleven, Oberst was a javelin thrower and placed third in the 1924 Olympic contests. He will succeed Luke Urbish, formerly of Boston College who retired as Canisius coach at the close of the past season.

J. HORTON SMITH FIVE UNDER PAR

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 23 (AP)—Cutting five strokes from par to establish by two strokes a course record, J. Horton Smith, New York professional, toured the Fox Hills course in 67 strokes yesterday in the qualifying round of the motion picture open match play golf tournament. Macdonald Smith was three strokes behind Horton with 70 and five others clipped a stroke from par with scores of 71. Walter C. Hagen and George von Elm stood all even with the card after 18 holes. Par for the course is 36-36.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULT

Middlebury 5, Norwich 0.

I. R. A. Regatta Is Scheduled Early

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (AP)—The stewards of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association yesterday fixed Wednesday, June 17, one of the earliest dates on record, for the 1931 regatta on the Hudson at Poughkeepsie.

The regatta date is subject to further consultation as to tides and arrangements but probably is final, inasmuch as the next available date when favorable tidal conditions exist is in July.

The Yale-Harvard race is already fixed for June 19 at New London.

The stewards, representing Cornell, Columbia, Pennsylvania, Syracuse and Annapolis, extended invitations to six other institutions—Princeton, Washington, California, Stanford, Wisconsin and Massachusetts Tech. Stanford formerly was a member, but now has no crews. Princeton may send a freshman entry this year, it was said.

The stewards adopted a rule providing for the possible disqualification of any crew in the event its coaching launch goes outside its allowed position on the course. This was an outgrowth of difficulties encountered last year and designed as a warning.

Proposals to run preliminary heats in the four-mile varsity race, which had nine entries last year and probably will have the same number again, were rejected.

The race times were fixed as follows: 3:45 eastern standard, freshmen crews, two miles; 4:45 p. m., junior varsity crews, three miles; 5:45 p. m., varsity crews, four miles.

AMERICAN SLOOPS TO RACE IN BERMUDA

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (AP)—Although definite dates for the international series of team races with Bermuda yachtsmen have not been set, it was learned yesterday that two teams of American sloops are to race in Bermuda late in March. The program includes a series between three-boat teams of six-meter yachts and one in which four boats of the Long Island Sound interclub class will meet four of the Bermuda one-design sloops.

Two new boats and one that was sent against Bermuda and British yachts on Long Island Sound last summer have been chosen to make up the United States six-meter team. Clinton H. Crane, designer of the America's Cup contender, Weetamoe, has designed one new six-meter boat for Briggs Cunningham of Southport, Conn. The second new boat will be Bob Kat 2d, designed for Robert B. Meyer of New York, by Olin J. Stephens. The third boat will be the veteran Aphrodite, owned by J. Seward Johnson and sailed by C. Sherman Hoyt.

For the interclub quartet, E. P. Alker's Opal and Egbert Moxham's jester have been definitely selected while Cornelius Shields' Aileen, leader of the American team for the past two years, has been tentatively listed. William W. Swan of New Rochelle, N. Y., has been chosen skipper of the unnamed fourth American entry.

REAUME HOLDS OFF MILLER ATTACKS

AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	W	T	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Tulsa	13	1	6	68	40	26
Chicago	12	2	11	57	47	24
Minneapolis	11	1	10	36	44	22
Duluth	11	1	9	41	37	22
Kansas City	10	2	8	35	25	20
Buffalo	6	3	9	25	37	12
St. Louis	4	0	14	24	54	8

RESULT JAN. 22

St. Louis 3, Minneapolis 2.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EVELETH, Minn., Jan. 23—The St. Louis Flyers evened with Minneapolis in the two-game series played here when Goalie Herb Reaume, supported by a brilliant defense, staved off a desperate Minneapolis attack in the third period to win, 3 to 2.

Billy Kendall opened the scoring for St. Louis shortly after the first period started on an unassisted shot from the blue line. George Redding evened the score at 12m. 50s. of the second period on a pass from Ade Johnson, but the Flyers reciprocated with two more goals before the period was over, one by Bill Hill and the other by Harry Cameron on an assist from Walter Jackson.

Leo Carbol added another to the Miller score at 10m. 2s. of the third, but Reaume played a spectacular game to ward off further scores. The summary:

ST. LOUIS		MINNEAPOLIS
Cameron, Bolleau, lw	rw	Gordon, DePaul, Carbol
Goyer, Jackson, c	c	Johnson, Fuller
Patteton, Hill, rw	lw	Redding, Lessard
Creasey, ld	rd	Munro, Oddson
Kendall, rd	ld	Coutu
Reaume, g	g	Levine

Score—St. Louis 3, Minneapolis 2. Goals—Kendall, Hill, Cameron for St. Louis; Redding, Carbol for Minneapolis. Assists—Jackson for St. Louis; Johnson for Minneapolis. Referee—James Seaborn. Time—Three 20m. periods.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Buffalo	16	2	8	89	56	34
London	14	3	10	58	49	31
Windsor	12	5	9	69	63	29
Cleveland	11	4	11	71	64	26
Pittsburgh	10	5	11	62	72	25
Detroit	11	1	15	52	66	23
Syracuse	7	2	17	61	82	16

RESULT JAN. 22

London 4, Detroit 0.

LONDON WINS SEVEN STRAIGHT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT, Jan. 23—London Tecumsehs increased their spectacular International Hockey League winning streak to seven straight games and climbed into second place, two points ahead of Windsor Bulldogs, by defeating Detroit Olympics here last night, by a 4-to-0 score. The Olympics put on a sorry display against the latest International League feature and were seldom dangerous. Tecumsehs scored one goal in the first period, two in the second, and one in the third. The victory made history for the Tecumsehs. It was the first decision gained by a London professional sextet on Detroit ice in two seasons. It was also London's second win against Detroit in five meetings. London started its climb on Jan. 11, and since that time has beaten every club in the league once and Cleveland twice.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Alabama 37, Louisiana State 28.
Furman 28, South Carolina 17.
Georgia Tech 49, Tennessee 29.
Heidelberg 36, Akron 31.
Kansas 34, Iowa State 27.
Maryland 33, Johns Hopkins 20.

TWO WOMEN GOLFERS TIED

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 23—Mrs. E. C. Bliss of Pinehurst and Mrs. Emmet French of Youngstown, O., and Southern Pines, tied for first place in the 18-hole medal play tournament of the Silver Foils women golfers yesterday, with the net score of 83.

TORONTO TAKES SECOND IN RACE

Defeat Maroons 4-2—Chicago, Americans and Canadiens Win Other Games

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING
UNITED STATES DIVISION

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Boston	16	3	7	82	53	35
Chicago	16	2	7	63	36	34
Rangers	10	6	10	43	54	26
Detroit	11	4	10	66	55	26
Philadelphia	3	1	23	41	109	5

CANADIAN DIVISION

Canadiens	15	3	7	71	55	33
Toronto	12	5	7	52	50	29
Montreal	12	3	11	58	60	27
Americans	9	7	8	40	34	25
Ottawa	8	2	18	45	75	12

RESULTS JAN. 22

Americans 2, Boston 1.
Canadiens 3, Ottawa 0.
Chicago 5, Philadelphia 2.
Toronto 4, Montreal 2.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL, Jan. 23—The Toronto Maple Leafs shook off the local Maroons in the struggle for second place in the standing of the Canadian section of the National Hockey League here last night by defeating the locals, 4 to 2, in a fast and strenuous game in which the speed and better combination of the winners gave them a decided advantage. As a result the Toronto club is second, four points behind the Canadiens, and two in front of the Maroons, the latter having played two more games. It was the third and last time that the clubs meet on local ice this year and the visitors won two games and tied the other.

The winners scored a goal in each of the first and second periods and added another early in the third to lead, 3 to 0. Halfway through the final session Siebert scored for the locals and near the end Smith put them back in the struggle, but the visitors registered within a minute. Jackson, with two goals, and Primeau, with three assists, led the Toronto attack which gave Kerr a busy evening.

TORONTO		MONTREAL
Cotton, Jackson, lw	rw	Ward, Smith
Blair, Primeau, c	c	Phillips, Stewart
Bailey, C. Conacher, Jenkins, rw	lw	Roche, Siebert, Northcott
Day, ld	rd	McVicar, Wilcox, Boucher
Clancy, Horner, rd	ld	Gallagher, Conacher
Chabot, g	g	Kerr

Score—Toronto 4, Montreal 2. Goals—Jackson 2, Cotton and Conacher for Toronto; Siebert and Smith for Montreal. Assists—Primeau 3, Bailey and Conacher for Toronto; Stewart, Northcott and Ward for Montreal. Referees—B. R. Corbeau and Jerry Goodman. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Jan. 23—The New York Americans scored a brilliant victory over Boston last night, holding the attacks of the league leaders in faultless style and scoring two goals, largely through the efforts of Billy Burch, who was also a tower of strength on defense, holding the upper hand over both Shore and Owen. Himes was also effective. The American attack functioned perfectly at the start, with the trio of Emms, Patterson and Burch juggling the puck between them close to the Boston goal. Emms made the successful shot with the others credited with assists. Shore and Owen made desperate efforts to retrieve their mistake, but the American defense held and no further scores came.

Both goalkeepers spoiled what looked like certain goals early in the second session but later, with two Americans off the ice in the penalty box, Boston tied the score when Gainor scored over the prostrate Worters after a combined attack with Shore and Beattie. The Americans did most of the aggressive work in this session.

Burch worked a Simpson shot for the winning goal half way through the final session, his shot coming high from mid-ice. Thompson stopped it, but it slid off his shoulder into the net. Then the famous five-man Boston attack failed to function with its usual power as Burch and Himes, worked their poke checks to spoil the formations. The summary:

AMERICANS		BOSTON
Emms, Sheppard, Massecar, Simpson	lw	Clapper, Oliver, Darragh
Burch, Himes, Hughes	c	Weiland, Beattie, Chapman, Darry
Patterson, McVeigh, Carson, Himes, Ayers	rw	Gainor, Barry, Galbraith, Harris
Ayers, Bridge	ld	Shore, Owen
Dutton, Simpson	rd	Hitchman
Worters	g	Thompson

Score—Americans 2, Boston 1. Goals—Emms, Burch for Americans; Gainor for Boston. Assists—Patterson, Burch for Americans; Shore, Beattie for Boston. Referees—F. J. Jon and W. A. Shaver. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, Jan. 23—The Chicago Black Hawks stretched their string of victories to six when they defeated the Philadelphia Quakers, 5 to 2, at the Chicago Stadium here last night. The triumph was earned by a third-period rally which brought the Hawks four goals.

It seemed the Hawks were always on the attack, forcing Cude, the visiting goalie to make 51 stops, while Gardiner made only 25 for Chicago. Yet this attack went for nothing in the first period and only one goal by Gottselig, unassisted, in the second. Philadelphia had opened the scoring in the first period with a goal by Kilrea, so that tied the score.

During the second intermission the Hawks must have been told what this scoring business is all about, for in 1m. 20s. they scored one, a minute later a second, and three minutes later a third. Then things quieted down and Milks scored for the visitors in 15m. and Wentworth for the locals when less than a minute remained. The summary:

CHICAGO		PHILADELPHIA
Adams, Gottselig, Cook	lw	McCalmon, Jarvis, Hutton
DesJardins, Ripley, Arbour	c	Milks, Kilrea, Lowrey
Ingram, Couture, March	rw	Lyons, Howe
Abel, Dutkowski, Bostrom	ld	Shields, McKinnon
Wentworth, Graham	rd	Crossett, Barton
Gardiner	g	Cude

Score—Chicago 5, Philadelphia 2. Goals—Gottselig 2, Ingram, March and Wentworth for Chicago; Kilrea and Milks for Philadelphia. Assists—DesJardins, Adams, Couture and Cook for Chicago; Lowrey 2 for Philadelphia. Referees—Odie Cleghorn and Eusebe Daigneault. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Jan. 23 — Canadiens maintained their four-point margin in the Canadian section of the National Hockey League by defeating the Ottawa Senators here last night, 3 to 0, even if they were without the services of Morenz. The main difference between the two teams was the combination of the winners and the brilliant ork of Hainsworth in Canadiens' goal, he turning aside a number of seemingly certain goals when the locals broke through his defense.

The Senators, individually, were as good as the Habitants, but most of their scoring forays were solo efforts and these were generally wrecked on the strong Canadien defense and those that seeped through were checked by the goalie.

Leduc and Lepine were outstanding for the winners. Although the latter did not get a scoring point, he did some great poke checking in mid ice and broke up many attacks and his wings supported him well. Leduc was in on all three goals. In the first period he combined with Joliat and Larochelle for a goal, the latter scoring. In the third period Leduc scored on a lone rush and later passed to Gagnon for the final. the summary:

CANADIENS		OTTAWA
Joliat, G. Mantha, lw	rw	Finnigan, Gagne
Lepine, Mondou, Rivers, c	c	Lamb, Grosvenor
Gagnon, Larochelle, Wasnie, rw	lw	Kilrea, Cox, Touhey
Burke, Leduc, ld	rd	Art. Smith, Bourgeault
S. Mantha, Lesieur, rd	ld	Alex. Smith, Connor
Hainsworth, g	g	Beveridge

Score—Canadiens 3, Ottawa 0. Goals—Larochelle, Leduc and Gagnon for Canadiens. Assists—Leduc 2, Joliat for Canadiens. Referees—R. W. Hewitson and Alex Romeril. Time—Three 20m. periods.

OTTAWA SPORTSMEN MAY BUY SENATORS

OTTAWA, Jan. 23 (AP)—The Ottawa Journal says plans are under way for the purchase of the Ottawa Senators, National Hockey League club, by a group of local sportsmen. The group of sportsmen, the paper says, became interested following rumors that the club might be moved to another city. In informal conferences they drew up plans for buying the club and keeping it in the Canadian capital.

Harold Code, barrister and former service club man, is reported to be the controlling factor in the negotiations.

The purchase of the club by the local group probably would mean the return of T. P. "Tommy" Gorman, as manager, the Journal says. Gorman at present is assistant manager of the Agua Caliente Jockey Club. The syndicate is talking $125,000 as a purchase price.

CUBA NEEDS YARNS, TRADE ATTACHE SAYS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—There is at present a market in Cuba for yarns to keep up her growing textile industry, and also for cotton piece goods of all kinds produced in this section, declared Frederick Todd, commercial attaché of the American Embassy at Havana, addressing the Charlotte branch of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

"Cuba has a garment industry, but does not make its own cloth for use in that industry, and must have yarn imported for knit underwear, hosiery and other articles," Mr. Todd stated.

CONSERVATION STUDY BEGUN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 20—Formation of an advisory council to make a state-wide survey of all problems affecting conservation was announced by Henry Morgenthau Jr., Conservation Commissioner, yesterday.

Eric C. Pedley of California Reaches Nine-Goal Handicap

He and Winston Guest Are Now Second Only to Thomas Hitchcock Jr. in United States Polo Association List for 1931

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Jan. 23—Eric C. Pedley, the young Californian who played so brilliantly last season on the International team, received the greatest lift of his career, as the first Californian to reach the handicap of nine goals at the annual meeting of the United States Polo Association, held yesterday at the Racquet and Tennis Club. He is now second only to Thomas Hitchcock Jr., who holds the top impost of 10 goals.

Frederick Winston Churchill Guest, who was placed at nine goals last year but lowered to eight at mid-season, had his higher ranks restored to him and now is tied with Pedley. The two young Texans, Cecil Smith and H. W. (Rube) Williams, were also in receipt of increases, with Smith moving from seven to eight and Williams from six to seven.

Earle A. S. Hopping and Elmer J. Boeseke, two others prominent in the contests for the international team, did not receive any advances, however, but Stewart B. Iglehart, the young Yale star, was included in the increases, as was Stephen Sanford, both advancing from six to seven. Hopping remains at eight and Boeseke at seven.

Two important changes in the conditions governing the championships were adopted. There is no individual handicap restriction on a team competing for the junior championship, the limit of 20 goals for the team total being retained. Such a team may have one player over six goals, the previous individual limit. The open championship is now limited to a minimum of 21 goals; but the junior champions may enter as automatically eligible.

The present officers, Louis E. Stoddard, chairman; J. Ford Johnson, honorary secretary; George H. Mead, honorary treasurer, and F. S. O'Reilly, secretary and treasurer, were re-elected, but a change in the arrangement of the executive committee was made, by which the committee is divided into three classes, one to retire each year as follows:

One year, W. A. Harriman, Devereux Milburn, E. H. Reynolds, R. E. Strawbridge Jr.

Two years, Maj. L.

RED TAPE DELAYS ACTUAL WORK ON BUILDING PLANS

(Continued from Page 1)

The Elliott bill provides that the supervising architect may ask for bids within as short a period as he deems proper.

Use Outside Help

The bill also authorized the Treasury to "obtain outside architectural, engineering, technical or professional services to such extent as he deems necessary in connection with plans and specifications for federal buildings for which sites have been selected." The architect's office has been employing outside architects and engineers to a limited extent since 1926. At present they are at work on 30 projects. The House bill, however, would allow the architect's office to employ outside help practically without limit.

Other ways of cutting the red tape are embodied in other bills which, introduced more than a month ago, have not yet come up for consideration. One would increase the number of site-viewing committees of the Government to 12, so that they could be situated in different parts of the country and be ready to act quickly. At present every site in the whole country has to be viewed by one committee that has to spend much of its time on the train.

Col. Arthur Woods, chairman of the President's Emergency Committee for Employment, testifying before a Senate committee, estimated that there is approximately $300,000,000 worth of federal public construction which has been proposed and will be speeded up rapidly toward the "pick-and shovel" stage, if these various bills are passed.

"We are going around pointing out what can be done in the localities, by various organizations, cities, industries and individual householders, and the Federal Government must show the way," Colonel Woods declared.

It was pointed out that the committee is in touch with public works programs all over the country amounting to $3,053,000,000 and that only 40 per cent, or $1,221,200,000, of this has even reached the stage where plans can be drawn. Colonel Woods told of examples where buildings have been held up for years while the city decides whether they shall be made of red or yellow marble.

The committee is taking every possible step to have cities, states and counties move these projects along to the stage where they actually provide work for a number of men. In these localities the same sort of red tape that is holding up the federal building is found on a smaller scale.

Cannot Be Started at Once

"However soothing it may be to our sense of well-being to appropriate more money for new buildings, it must be realized that most construction projects excepting, perhaps, roads, cannot be put under way during the next few months," Franklin T. Miller, of the public works section of the President's committee says.

"The committee has suggested to local committees," he continues, "the desirability of taking advice from local subcommittees composed of the heads of local engineering, architectural, contracting and building materials associations. They should be able to aid in identifying causes of delay and suggesting the most feasible projects to undertake at this time.

"The local employment committees, undoubtedly, can enlist the coöperation of the local governmental authorities on such definite advice, better than a federal committee can do. Such local committees will be provided with card lists of projects in their district which have come to the attention of the public works section of the President's committee, and such lists will serve as a nucleus of definite projects upon which attention can be centered at once."

Inasmuch as expenditure figures by the Government are generally available only by the fiscal year, beginning July 1, it is impossible to obtain at this time the amount of money that has actually been spent in relief construction work, but it is said to be small in comparison with the amount appropriated, because of the red tape that has tied up operations.

The Bureau of Public Roads stated that it paid out $19,713,950 more for federal aid in the calendar year 1930 than in 1929, and the corps of engineers of the War Department spent $17,754,577 more on river, harbor and flood control work in 1930 than in 1929. The red tape in these two fields of construction has not been as marked as in building work.

The latest figures on public building construction, for the fiscal year 1930, show that the Treasury paid out that year $35,035,538 or nearly twice as much as in the preceding year. This expenditure, however, looks small when compared with the $300,000,000 federal building program waiting to be carried to the construction stage.

The measures now before Congress for expediting the work of the supervising architect's office originated with the idea of providing employment for the unemployed, but if put into effect they will permanently better conditions in the Treasury, cutting down the preliminary work on public buildings from years to months at least. There appears to be no objection to these bills in Congress. The only thing holding them up is the red tape of the committee and calendar that ties up quick action by the Senate itself.

Another remedy for the present situation has been proposed by Robert F. Wagner (D.), Senator from New York, in a long-range planning of public works. The object of the advance planning which Mr. Wagner would institute is the timing of public construction so as to take up slack at the beginning of an impending recession in private employment. He would establish a federal employment stabilization board to recommend action to the President when an emergency appeared.

Much Relief Work Done by Philadelphia Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22 — The committee on unemployment has accomplished much for the amelioration of distress here. About 3600 heads of needy families are doing "made" work, three days a week, the committee reports, and $1,150,000 has been contributed toward a relief fund of $5,000,000. It is stated, also, that a loan fund has been established whereby responsible families may obtain money, and that "clothing showers" in various parts of the city are pouring thousands of garments into the committee's headquarters.

Contributions to the relief fund range from that of $15,000 from the Philadelphia National Bank and an additional $15,867 from the bank's employees, and $15,000 from the Girard Trust Company, to gifts of school children in pennies. Each day the fund is swelled so that the $5,000,000 set as necessary seems well on the road to be realized.

Green Urges Action on Government Projects

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 22 (AP)—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, said today the executive council believed all government projects and activities should be carried forward immediately.

He also said the council felt the expenditure of large sums of government funds should be supplemented by individual initiative in private industry and private undertakings.

The council, he said, in outlining discussion at today's meeting, expressed a hope that the necessity for holding a special session of Congress may be avoided "because the owners and managers of industry and many public-spirited people firmly believe that a legislative rest is essential to the development of industrial activity and in the interest of millions of unemployed working people."

$18,000,000 Road Bills Signed by Roosevelt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 23—Measures providing for expenditure of $18,000,000 on road work, designed specifically to aid the employment situation in New York State, were signed by Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt last night.

At the same time the Governor announced that he had asked the Attorney-General for an opinion on the constitutionality of the proposal by Republican legislative leaders, for a $30,000,000 issue by the State of short-term notes in anticipation of an appropriation by the next Legislature of that amount from bond issue money. The aim of this borrowing is to enable the State to undertake a large amount of public works and improvements to relieve unemployment.

$18,000,000 Highway Bills Approved in New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 22—Initial action toward unemployment relief was taken by the State Legislature last night when both houses passed highway measures carrying a total appropriation of $18,000,000, to expedite road work.

The measures represent items which Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt deducted from his executive budget and sent to the Legislature in emergency bill form, asking immediate action in advance on the executive budget. They include $12,000,000 as the State's share in the construction of federal post roads and sums for the maintenance of tree nurseries and tree planting.

$35,354,000 Building Plans Outlined in Seven States

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 — The status of the $35,354,000 federal building program in the Tennessee, Mississippi, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Texas was reported today to Col. Arthur Woods, chairman of the President's Emergency Committee for Employment.

The statement covers 57 separate projects, including six in Tennessee to cost approximately $4,415,000; six in Mississippi to cost $1,712,000; nine in Missouri to cost $4,500,000; four in Arkansas to cost $2,745,000; eight in Oklahoma to cost $3,555,000; seven in Louisiana to cost $3,560,000; and 17 in Texas to cost $8,637,000.

Mill to Start Full Time

EATONTON, Ga., Jan. 22 (AP)—A local plant of the Imperial Cotton Mill, owned by the Cannon interests of North Carolina, received notice today to start back on full-time operations Monday. This mill has been running on half time since August. It employs more than 300 persons.

The Dialer's Guide

(Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. Where only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is Eastern Standard except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective items. All time is p. m. unless otherwise stated.)

FOR SATURDAY, JAN. 24

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF—T). Characteristic "Wedding Day at Troldhaugen," "Berlin in Joy and Sorrow," "Egyptian Love Dance," "Serenade Espagnole," closing with Emile Tavan's "Fete de Seville Suite." 6:02.

Symphony Orchestra, Walter Damrosch, conductor (WEAF—T). Request program. Here are most called for: "Overture Tannhauser," Blue Danube Waltz, first movement "Unfinished" Symphony, Introduction, Lohengrin. 9.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). National characteristic classics. 11.

Rhythmic Music

Audrey Marsh, Larry Murphy, soloist; Henry Burbig, dialect comedian; Freddie Rich's Orchestra (CBS?.) 7:30.

Welcome Lewis, Harold Van Emburgh, soloists; "Bugs" Baer; orchestra (WEAF—T). Fifteen minutes. 8:15.

Earle Spicer, baritone; male quartet; Don Voorhees's Orchestra (WJZ—T). Features, "Yours Sincerely," "With a Song in My Heart," "Baby's Awake Now," from "Spring Is Here," three Richard Rodgers songs equally charming in lyrics as well as music; "Baby" medley by quartet. 8:30.

Fletcher Henderson and his orchestra (CBS—T). Half hour. 8:30.

Horace Heidt and his orchestra; Little Jack Little; Rudy Vallee and his orchestra (WEAF Chain). 11:15, 11:45, 12.

Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians (CBS—T). 11:30.

Vocal and Instrumental

Harry Stanton, bass; concert orchestra (WJZ—T). Forty-five minute clasical "Pacific Feature Hour," from west coast. 4:15

"Troubadour of the Moon" (WEAF Chain). Lannie Ross, tenor; string trio. 11.

Vocal

Rodeheaver Sing (WEAF—T). 7.

Landt Trio and White (WEAF—T). 8.

"Dixie Echoes" (CBS—T). Negro spirituals. 8.

Chicago Civic Opera Company (WJZ Chain). One hour. 10.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Uncle Abe and David (WEAF Chain). 6:45.

Amos 'n' Andy (WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10, 8.

Dixie Circus (WJZ Chain). Abrupt finish to side show. 8.

"The Silver Flute" (WEAF Chain). A play within a play to prove a moral. 8:30.

"The Vampers" (WJZ Chain). Adventures of "Dick" Trevor, freshman. 9.

"Triss," or "Beyond the Rockies" (CBS—T). Hank Simmons Show Boat. Act. I Interior of the roost. Hank tells a story. The ownership of the papers is questioned Triss performs a bag of tricks. "I haven's got the papers"—"Who Has?" Triss—"I have!" And so on. 10.

Talks

Lowell Thomas (WJZ Chain, CBS). 6:45, 8. **"Lions that Safeguard Society" (WEAF—T).** Dean Gleason L. Archer. 7:15.

"The Highroad of Adventure" (WEAF—T). Gilbert E. Gable, Philadelphia business man and explorer by avocation. 7:45.

National Radio Forum (CBS—T). Political Washington. 9:30.

Band Music

Concert Band, Edward D'Anna, director (CBS). Half hour. 9.

FOR SUNDAY, JAN 25

Orchestral

Special Roxy Symphony Concert, Erno Rapee, conductor (WEAF and WJZ—T). Popular program from stage of Roxy Theater. 11 a. m.

New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Bernardine Molinari, conductor (CBS—T). From Metropolitan Opera House. 3.

Detroit Symphony Orchestra, Victor Kolar, conductor; Edgar Guest (CBS—T). From Orchestra Hall, Detroit. 9:30.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). 10:30.

St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, Vladimir Golschmann, conductor (KMOX). Golschman, a Parisian, founded the Concerts Golschman, and specializes in modern music. 5.

Soloist and Orchestra

"A Musical Moment" (WJZ Chain). Musical automobile trip from Canada to Mexico. Fred Hufsman, tenor; Harold Sanford's Orchestra. 6:15.

Carol Deis, soprano; Alfred Wallenstein, cellist; Josef Pasternack, conductor (Atwater Kent—WEAF). Miss Deis is 1930 audition winner. Among other songs she sings the "Bell Song" from "Lakme," the aria with which she won; Wallenstein has been characterized as one of the greatest cellists of this generation. He was brought from Chicago to New York by Toscanini. 9:15.

Claudio Frigerio, baritone; Rosa Polnarioff, violinist; Manhattan Symphony Orchestra, Henry Hadley, conductor (WOR). Aria "Eri Tu" from "Masked Ball" by vocalist; Paganini "Concerto in D Minor" by violinist and orchestra. 9:30.

Characteristic Music

Neapolitan Days (WEAF—T). Italian soloists, accordion, mandolin quartet and orchestra. 12:30.

El Tango Romantico (WEAF Chain). Pilar Arcos, soprano; typical orchestra. 3:30.

Red Lacquer and Jade (WOR). Oriental philosophy and music. 5:30.

Around the Samovar (CBS—T). Peter Biljo's Balalaika Orchestra; Eli Spivak, baritone; Elena Rasanova, violinist; Valia Valentinova, contralto. 9.

The Gauchos (CBS—T). Argentine period by Vincent Sorey's Orchestra and Tito Guizar, tenor. 10:30.

Chamber Music

Musical Art Quartet; Martha Attwood, soprano (WJZ Chain). Quartet is Sascha Jacobson, Paul Bernard, violinists; Louis Kaufman, viola; Marie Foemaet-Rosanoff, cellist. 2.

Roth String Quartet of Budapest (WEAF Chain). Four movement Schumann "String Quartet in A Major, Op. 41, No. 3," in Library of Congress Musicale. 3.

French Trio; Adele Vasa, soprano (CBS—T). Harp, flute and violin. 5:30.

Astrid Fjelde, soprano; Tollefsen Trio (NBC Blue Chain). Scandinavia in "Northern Lights" period. 6:30.

Vocal

The Pilgrims, mixed sextet (WEAF—T). 12 noon.

"Samson and Delilah," Part II (WEAF—T). National Oratorio Society. 1.

Boy Soprano Choir of St. M. Chapel Savoy of London (WJZ, Chain). "Musical Crusaders" period. 4:15.

"Your Eyes" (WJZ Chain). Musical references by quartet and ensemble. 4:45.

Mixed quartet (Anna Jettick—WJZ—T). "When I Was in Love" from "Pinafore," feature in ballad program. 8. "Habanera" from "Carmen" feature in NBC Pacific period. 9:30.

Vocal and Instrumental

Male quartet; mixed quartet; organ; instrumental ensemble (WEAF Chain). In the course of this hour you will find at least one you like: 5.

Major Bowes Capitol Theater Family (WEAF Chain).) 8.

Recitals

John Barclay, baritone; Dagmar Rybner, pianist (WEAF—T). 12:15.

Guy Maier and Lee Pattison, two plane classicists (WJZ Chain). Critics say we have too few Maiers and Pattisons. 2:30.

Rhythmic Music

Jean Goldkette's Champions (Studebaker—WEAF—T). We would nominate Studebaker's theme song "Falling In Love With You" as one of the best in radio. What do you think? 10:15.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"Benjamin Franklin and his Kite" (WEAF Chain). Big Brother Club. 7.

RCA-Victor Program (WEAF—T). 7:30.

Feature Magazine Hour (Collier's—WJZ—T). 8:15.

"Sunday at Seth Parker's" (WEAF—T). Score one for Seth Parker for creating last Sunday one of the most unusually dramatic episodes in his career. Scene was "boxing" the compass to the background ofthe sea swishing up on the shore. 10:45.

Talks

August Zaleski, Foreign Minister of Poland (CBS—T). Speaking directly from the Council of the League of Nations at Geneva 12:30.

"The World's Business" (CBS—T). Dr. Julius Klein, Assistant Secretary of Commerce. 8.

Kaltenborn Edits the News (CBS). 8:30.

"Our Government" (WEAF Chain). David Lawrence. 9.

World Adventurers with Floyd Gibbons (WJZ Chain). Fifteen minutes. 9:30.

Radiocasts of Christian Science Services

FOR JAN. 25

NEW YORK—Eleventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WPCH, 810kc-370m.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WOCL, 1210kc-224m.

PHILADELPHIA—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WPEN, 1500kc-200m.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, E. S. T., WJSV, 1460kc-205m.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Talk.
5:15 WEEI String Ensemble.
5:55 "Old Painter."
6:00 Big Brother; Harmonica Symphony; Radio Rascals.
6:30 Time; barometer; thermometer; news.
6:45 NBC, "Uncle Abe and David."
7:00 Masterpiece Pianist.
7:15 Editorial News Review.
7:30 "Buddy and Blake" sketch.
8:00 NBC, Jessica Dragonette, soprano; Cavaliers Quartet; orchestra direction of Rosario Bourdon.
9:00 NBC, Harry Reser's Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Enna Jettick Songbird: soloist; orchestra.
9:45 NBC, Southern sketch.
10:00 Earle Nelson and John Herrick, soloists; dance orchestra, male trio.
10:30 NBC, Richard Dix, Estelle Taylor, Floyd Gibbons.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, Vincent Lopez and his orchestra.
11:30 NBC, Annual Entertainment and Dance of the Press Photographers' Association of New York-Vincent Lopez, Eddie Dowling, Helen Morgan, Bill Robinson, Ginger Rogers, Gus Van, Fannie Brice.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Sara and Lota, East Indian musicians; dance orchestra.
5:30 Stocks; agricultural markets; time; weather.
5:55 "National Affairs," David Lawrence.
6:03 Sport Review.
6:15 Daniels and Sinatra, piano duo.
6:30 Tom Cline's Statler Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Prudence Musical Hits.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook.
7:45 NBC, Phil Spitalny's Orchestra.
8:00 NBC, Frances Williams, guest soloist; Nat Brusiloff's Orchestra.
8:30 Ivanhoe Orchestra.
8:45 NBC, Male trio; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Billy Jones and Ernest Hare; dance orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Irvin S. Cobb, guest speaker; mixed chorus; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Lois Bennett, soprano; Mary Hopple, contralto; quartet; orchestra.
10:30 Temperature; sketch, "Ambergris," with Kendall Weston.
11:00 Time; weather.
11:03 Tom Cline's Statler Orchestra.
11:30 Sketch, "Dazed Studio Days"; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:15 "Steamboat Bill"; orchestra.
5:30 "Around the Corner."
5:45 Popular program; time.
6:00 Shepard Stores Melodists.
6:15 The Spotlight Revue.
6:30 Musical Sports Review.
6:45 "Melody Mirror."
7:00 CBS, Morton Downey and orchestra.
7:15 CBS, Howard Lanin's orchestra.
7:30 CBS program.
7:45 "Books and Authors," Edwin F. Edgett.
8:00 CBS, Grand Opera Miniature: soloists; mixed quartet; concert orchestra.
8:30 CBS, Soloists; quartet; orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Magazine sketches.
10:00 CBS, New England Conservatory of Music Orchestra, Wallace Goodrich, conductor.
10:30 CBS, Nit Wit Hour: sketch.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, "California Melodies."
11:30 Jacques Renard's Mayfair Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Beaux Arts Ball, Hotel Astor.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:15 p. m.—"Piano Melodies."
5:30 Fishermen's Program.
5:45 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:00 Organ; temperature; time.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, the Early Birds.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:30 a. m.—NBC, "Keys to Happiness."
12:01 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:30 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—CBS, Philharmonic Symphony children's concert; Ernest Schelling, conductor.
12:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS, Annual luncheon of Motion Picture Review: William N. Doak, Secretary of Labor, Russell Owen, Bernt Balchen, speakers.
4:00 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:30 p. m.—CBS, "Spanish Serenade."

A. S. TWOMBLY GOES TO CUBA

DOVER, N. H., Jan. 22 (AP)—Albert S. Twombly, superintendent of the Portland division of the Boston & Maine Railroad, today started for Cuba under a leave of absence to act as operating adviser of the Consolidated Railroad of Cuba. He is the third Boston & Maine official to be selected by the Cuban railroads to assist in modernization work.

The Dance

Mary Wigman

Mary Wigman, far-famed German danseuse, came to Symphony Hall last evening, to live the legend that had preceded her. After so wide a heralding, first from Europe and more recently from New York, one might apprehend a little letting down. Rather was there lifting up, exhilaration beyond expectancy. The mighty propulsion of her rhythm was irresistible. It made us participators in the creative art. We became one with it. Evidently Miss Wigman, like Isadora before her, had taken time "to place a motor in her soul."

Miss Wigman keeps her dancing on a noble plane. The supple twist of the torso, the extraordinary expressiveness of hands and arms, with never a banal gesture, the feet that never prance, that pirouette without daintiness but with sublime strength, speak a new dance language—of our own time. The items programmed, whose titles give us all the program notes we need, are dance poems in free verse, very modernistic, vital, compelling. To detractors, whom every artist acquires along with votaries, they are often ugly, irrational, meaningless.

The matter of musical accompaniment alone has filled pages of discussion. Miss Wigman believes that absolute music cannot be further interpreted by the dance. The music, provided by piano and primitive percussive instruments, is produced in the studio, simultaneously with the costuming and the choreography. It makes of itself a meek background, hardly noticed. It raises the dance to its rightful position of supremacy. Or, there are silent moments, when the swish of those marvelous bare feet, the metrical tap of foot on thigh, make their own music.

Miss Wigman does things that we have never seen done before. But with no sense of personal display. To her the dance is above self. It is a universal expression.

"Invocation" begins with strides of almost masculine strength. The impact is direct. The mood is established. "Face of the Night" glimmers, darkly mysterious, in half-light. The "Pastoral" affords opportunity for more delicate figurations against a reiterated pastoral theme that could be boresome if it were listened to as music alone. Instead, it fastens attention on the dance, keeping it always above all. In this instance and in one or two others only, could one carp at the costuming. Here, perhaps, the variegated greens of early spring, more flowing garments instead of the rather squared-out frock of blue, with white godets and a red undergarment, would have been more satisfying. Rich yellow velvet was used with pleasanter effect in the "Summer Dance," a companion piece to the "Pastoral," danced also over a reiterated theme. In "Festive Rhythm" the movement again becomes virile. The "Storm Song" Miss Wigman danced with ecstasy, with abandon. Her flame-colored robe undulated with her flowing arms, wound wildly round with her dervish spins, against insistent drum beats. The audience was stirred to stamps and shouting. It was the climax of the evening, so far as they were concerned. Here more than honorable mention should be given to the musicianly drumming, the drum beats kept in place, their value never underestimated but accurately proportioned to the dancer's motion. Was it the drum beats that mostly moved the audience? At no other point in the evening did the applause reach such heights.

The "Witch Dance" was in mask, strange, mostly in sitting posture, the body weirdly dragged forward on the haunches. No matter what she does, Miss Wigman makes every moment compelling. The celebrated "Monotony Whirl" was without monotony. As a swimmer rests in changes of stroke, Miss Wigman is able to keep going, it seems indefinitely, it seems impossibly, by variation of movement. She wins a stunning championship.

In the two "Gypsy Moods" the accompaniment seemed to be evolved from folk song, which we believe Miss Wigman does admit into her musical repertory. The last "Gypsy Mood" was repeated in response to an ovation from the audience. The accompanists, Miss Meta Menz, attractive in a style-prophetic bifurcated costume, and Mr. Hanns Hasting—important contributors both—shared in the applause.

M. L.

Board Studies Scenic Highway Plan in Atlanta

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Presentation of a plan for a "Battlefield Boulevard" encircling the Borough of Atlanta via its numerous historical sites, and an offer of private contribution to help assure the success of the city's planning program, marked the first meeting for 1931 of the Borough Planning Commission here recently.

Plans were discussed whereby the city might have wide and beautiful boulevards, with well-divided business, industrial and residential districts. Work will be taken up at once, it is stated, with the coöperation of planning leaders of national recognition. Robert R. Otis was elected chairman and Walter C. Rich vice-chairman. The engineer-secretary, R. R. Torras, was instructed to take the matter up with nationally known planning engineers, with the hope that they might be brought to Atlanta to offer recommendations.

Learning that only about $11,000 is appropriated annually to the commission by the city council, Mr. Rich asserted that this was insufficient for effective work.

"If we cannot get the money to carry out a real program from council," he said, "I will go into my own pocket and ask others to do likewise to prosecute a real development and planning scheme. We do not have sufficient finances at the present time to bring to Atlanta leaders in the planning field to consult with our own engineer, R. A. Torras, and we should have support. I hope that the matter of finances will be worked out."

The plan of the Battlefield Boulevard, submitted by Mr. Otis, would, it is stated, make a scenic route which would encircle the Borough of Atlanta, leading by the many scenes of historic interest, and would also relieve congestion of traffic. It is based somewhat, it is stated, on the plan of the Outer Drive in Chicago and the Grand Boulevard in Detroit.

The tentatively planned scenic route would pass the sites of the Battle of Peachtree Creek, Battle of Atlanta, Battle of Ezra Creek, the Confederate Soldiers' Home, the Cyclarama (a pictorial representation of the Battle of Atlanta worked out on a gigantic scale and fittingly housed at Grant Park), the Governor's Mansion, the State Historical Building, Southeastern Fair Grounds, Federal Prison, Uncle Remus Home and many monuments and other points of interest.

Coöperation in beautifying the boulevard will be sought from garden clubs and women's clubs. Boulevards making connection with Stone Mountain and Kenesaw Mountain, and all routes leading to other parts of Georgia and the nation would link up with the main boulevard, according to Mr. Otis's plan. The program would take a number of years to complete, though it permits of an immediate beginning, Mr. Otis states. It calls for a 100-foot boulevard, with the two valleys of Peachtree Creek and Entrenchment Creek given landscape treatment to add a high light of beauty, and the boulevard itself given landscape treatment both on the sides and the center.

The commission will not definitely pledge itself to any stated plan until a nationally known engineer is consulted.

Italian Financier Arrested in Turin

TURIN, Italy, Jan. 22 (AP)—Arrest of Ricardo Gualino, Italian financier, yesterday by the so-called "political squadron" of the Fascist Party of Turin for "motives of public security" was revealed here today.

Signor Gualino's name was not on the prison register, his incarceration being indicated merely by his initials.

In financial circles Signor Gualino was said today to have lost heavily because of the world depression. A year or more ago his indebtedness to the Banca Agricola Italiana reached 500,000,000 lire, about $25,000,000, two-fifths of which was properly secured by collateral, it was reported.

About a year ago the Banca Agricola Italiana was said to have appealed to the Banca d'Italia for help, having lost about seven times its capital. The Banca d'Italia agreed to rescue it upon condition that Signor Gualino's indebtedness was either cleared or secured.

As a consequence, Signor Gualino made an arrangement with the Government, as announced in a brief newspaper communiqué Sept. 19, 1930, which was understood to convey to the Government his valuable art collection of old Italian masters valued at 250,000,000 lire. The amount went to clean up the bank's affairs.

Canners Vanquish Sauerkraut Odor

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 22—The wild and gamey sauerkraut has been domesticated. It is now possible to walk up to a plate of the vegetable shoe strings boldly—for American canners have trapped the elusive bouquet of the cantankerous kraut and rendered it innocuous.

This was impressed on delegates to the National Canners' Association at their annual meeting here, when it was announced that in order to stimulate the kraut canning business during 1931, advertisers would launch a campaign to make the nation canned-kraut conscious by explaining how new canning methods had made it possible to cook kraut in the can without the characteristic odor.

This was only a side light on the convention's proceedings, however. In other rooms canners were being instructed in cooking, canning and distributing methods for tomatoes, peas and beans.

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in furniture buying is to rely upon a house of established standing. Value can only be measured by years of service, and years of service can only be assured by the responsibility of the house from which you buy.
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Variety of Fresh Cut Flowers Daily
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Checking and Savings Accounts
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Imported Anthracite
is Unexcelled for Every Use
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Sunday Dinner served from 12:30 to 3 p. m.
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Light Lunches
Cake, Pastries, Candies
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Cards for All Occasions
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Next to City Hall

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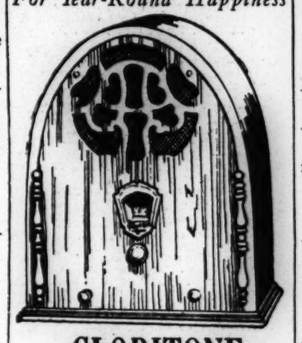
A New GLORITONE *Radio*
$49.95—Complete with Tubes
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A Friendly, Independent Bank for All the Newtons
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Monarch and Hatchet Brand Canned Goods
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Specialty Shop for Infants—Children—Women
REASONABLE PRICES

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Plants and Flowers for All Occasions
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SALE PRICE
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Small Young Stringless
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Are Delicious
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Dyeing, Cleaning, Pressing, Repairing
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New Princess Wraparounds and Silhouette Corselettes
The CLARICE SHOP
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PITTSFIELD'S CORSET SHOP

PITTSFIELD (Continued)

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Men's Yorke Shirts
(seconds)
107 made to sell at $2.00
185 made to sell at $2.50
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Your Choice $1.15
Sizes 13½ to 18
The assortment includes broadcloths, madrases and prints. Choice of collar-attached, neckband, or collar-to-match style.
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A RELIABLE PLACE TO TRADE

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A Service for Every Household
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50c Cream Mints now 39c
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Silk and Rayon Underwear
Everything for the Baby

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651 Massachusetts Avenue, Arlington
563 Main Street, Winchester

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Cakes of the Finest Quality
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Special Prices to Churches and Clubs
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Lunches put up to take out.
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CHICKEN DINNERS
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in gaily-hued silks
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DAILY FEATURES

"One Minute Biographies"

Who: FELIX MENDELSSOHN-BARTHOLDY.

Where: Germany.

When: (1809-1847.)

Why famous: A German composer who was, personally and professionally, immensely popular in his lifetime. He was born in Hamburg of Jewish parentage, his grandfather having been Moses Mendelssohn, the philosopher. Felix and his sister were taught by their mother to play the piano, going on later to study with Moscheles. The boy had begun to compose before he was 12 years old; but also his education developed broadly along many lines, as the Mendelssohn home surroundings were of great refinement and fostered the lad's natural tastes and abilities. It was the family habit to hold Sunday concerts to which came any and all the artistic folk within reach—musicians, singers, painters and natural scientists.

In 1825 the elder Mendelssohn took his son to Paris to be examined by Cherubini, and the verdict pointed clearly to a musical career. By the time Felix was 20 he had already composed his famous octet, piano quartets as well as two sonatas, two symphonies and many shorter pieces. For the following two years he traveled widely, seeking inspiration for new themes; there were frequent expeditions to Rome, to Vienna, Munich, Paris and London. Everywhere Mendelssohn received loud acclaim.

In 1835 he became conductor of the famous Gewandhaus orchestra in Leipzig and, while in that city, did important work as composer, conductor and founder of the Leipzig Conservatory. He had also conducted musical festivals in other cities and, during an English tour, had produced his Elijah which is still a favorite oratorio. Nevertheless, the compositions of Mendelssohn, which were almost fantastically popular in his lifetime, have not held their ground. Like him, they are polished and delightful, in excellent musical form and not too difficult to perform. Many persons now feel them to be sentimental, shallow and sometimes insincere. Their popularity was easily won and as easily lost. Many musicians honor Mendelssohn for having quickened an appreciation of the works of Bach and Beethoven.

A Word a Day

Sobriquet

This word was incorporated without change into our language from the French *sobriquet*, "an assumed name, a nickname." We use it to designate any fanciful appellation or epithet.

The origin of this word has long puzzled etymologists; one group insists that the French word was an outgrowth of the Latin *subridiculum*, "somewhat ridiculous"; another sees back of it the Romance words *sopraquest*, suggesting "a name acquired other than the proper one." Others look no further than the Old French *soubriquet*, "a chuck under the chin," hence, "an affront," then coming to indicate "a nickname." So far it is anybody's choice.

So-bri-quet' is accented on the last syllable and is pronounced as though spelled so-bre-kay', in which the *o* is as in obey, *e* as in key, *a* as in late.

"His pleasantries and unfailing good humor earned for him the sobriquet, 'Cheerio.'"

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor

In Lighter Vein

Be Cautious, Brother

Outside many of our churches today are to be seen the "Wayside Pulpit" posters with their pithy messages. Those who affix them, however, need to exercise care in regard to their contiguity to other announcements, or the result may provoke mirth, as, for instance, the following:

Preacher on Sunday next,
Rev. — — —
"Don't worry; it may never happen."
—*Christian Advocate.*

The Hop

Teacher: "Tommy, tell the class something about Lindbergh's great feat."

Tommy: "I never saw them, but I can tell about Charlie Chaplin's."—*Unidentified clipping.*

Anti-Climax

First Golfer (concluding fishing story): "And he was about as long as that last drive of yours."

Second Golfer: "Oh, I say, really?"

First Golfer: "So I threw him back."—*London Opinion.*

"Hard Boiled"

"There goes a hard-boiled business man."

"Yes, I understand he spent his vacation at Hot Springs."

A Quotation for Today

THE world turns aside to let any man pass who knows where he is going.—DAVID STARR JORDAN.

"I Record Only the Sunny Hours"

Friends in Need

Eugene, Ore.

THE spirit of brotherly love was beautifully expressed here when the rural home of a family of seven was completely destroyed by fire early one Sunday morning.

At first the situation seemed most distressing. Not an article of household goods was saved, nor any personal clothing except what the father and mother were wearing at the time. But no sooner had the loss become known than willing hands were extended to help. Neighbors took the homeless ones into their own homes, while friends and acquaintances joined in the work of immediate relief.

From town came laden automobiles. Food, clothing, bedding, and furniture were gladly given. It seemed that all who knew of the need wished to share in the giving. Indeed, so quick and generous was the response that many desiring to help were prevented from doing as much as they had hoped because the needs had been already supplied.

A group of women spent Sunday sewing for the family at the Grange. As a result the children were properly clothed and ready for school as usual on Monday morning. By Tuesday night the family was happily at home in a rented house near by, with material already being hauled for the building of a new home.

The Children's Corner

The G. O. G. Club Travels to the Tropics

MISS JOYCE was sitting at the telephone in her pretty kitchen, and the seven little girls of the G. O. G. Club (which means Garden of Girls) were standing close at hand with expectant faces.

"Good morning," said Miss Joyce over the phone. "You grow orchids, do you not?"—"Are they tree orchids?"—"in pots?"—"Do you allow visitors?"—"Would tomorrow be all right?"—"Thank you."

Then Miss Joyce hung up the receiver and turned to the eager children. "Mr. Greene says we may see his orchids at any time, and so I have arranged to take you there tomorrow. We will go rain or shine, so be at the house here at 9 o'clock."

You may be sure nobody was late, for not one of the children had ever seen an orchid growing, and all were on tiptoe with curiosity. Miss Joyce had told them that orchids were air plants.

After a half-hour's train ride they were out in the country with plenty of air and light and space about them. The hothouses were some distance from the station, but, although it was January, the day was warm and it was fun to walk in the country lane.

Mr. Greene welcomed them with a smile. "You shall see all the orchids I have," he said, and he took them into a large glass house, warm as summer time, where hundreds of beautiful flowers, gay as birds or butterflies, were growing in pots on tables and trays. There were pink orchids and red ones, lavender, yellow and white, some plain, some spotted or striped, some flowers single, some in lovely sprays. It was a beautiful sight, and the children loved them all. Nevertheless they seemed a bit disappointed, until finally little Susan, whose flower name was Lily, said rather shyly, "Miss Joyce told us that orchids were air plants, but they look just like earth plants."

"Ah," said Mr. Greene thoughtfully, "I must explain this to you. Some orchids grow in earth like any other plants, and you can find them often in the country in the woods and fields. But others get all their nourishment from the air, and fasten their roots to the trunks and branches of trees, so that they are called air plants, or tree orchids. My orchids are all air plants, and come from the warm countries of South America, where they grow wild out of doors. But when we florists raise them for sale, we grow them in pots because that is the best way for us to take care of them, but there is no earth in the pots, only fiber for the roots to cling to, as they cling to the trees. When they grow wild on trees, they do not get their nourishment from the trees as the mistletoe does. They are not parasites. With their roots they cling to the trees, but their roots are also like sponges, which take and hold the moisture and other things they need from the air to feed the plant."

Then Mr. Greene took them into another tiny glass house, where he had some orchids growing, not for sale, but just for his own pleasure. They were growing in hanging baskets, made of slats or twigs, and everybody could see plainly that they were not in earth. The roots were clinging to the baskets, just as a vine clings to the side of a house. They were lovely, swinging high in the air, and the children could easily imagine that they were in the warm forests of the South, with the plants blooming on the trees over their heads.

Most orchids have names that are rather difficult to remember, but they saw a lovely white one called the Dove Orchid, and another yellow one called the Golden Butterfly Orchid.

Mr. Greene was pleased when the children thanked him and said they had enjoyed his orchids. He said he wished he could give them each a flower, but he had hardly enough to supply his customers.

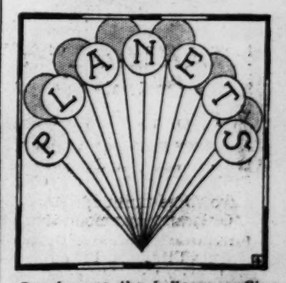
It was so warm when they were going home that they stopped in a store for ice cream cones. They were amused when Miss Joyce told them that even if they couldn't have an orchid flower they were really eating one. For the bean from which vanilla extract is made is the seed of an orchid.

"I'd rather have the flower," said Rose.

"We can have them both in our thought, can't we?" said Daisy.

Where do you come from, flower so fair—
Out of the water, out of the air?
Where do you come from, what gave you birth—
The sky or the sea or the dull brown earth?
Are you a flower, or are you a dove—
A thought of peace or gentle love?
Are you really a golden butterfly,
Or are you happiness swinging high?

Balloons Puzzle



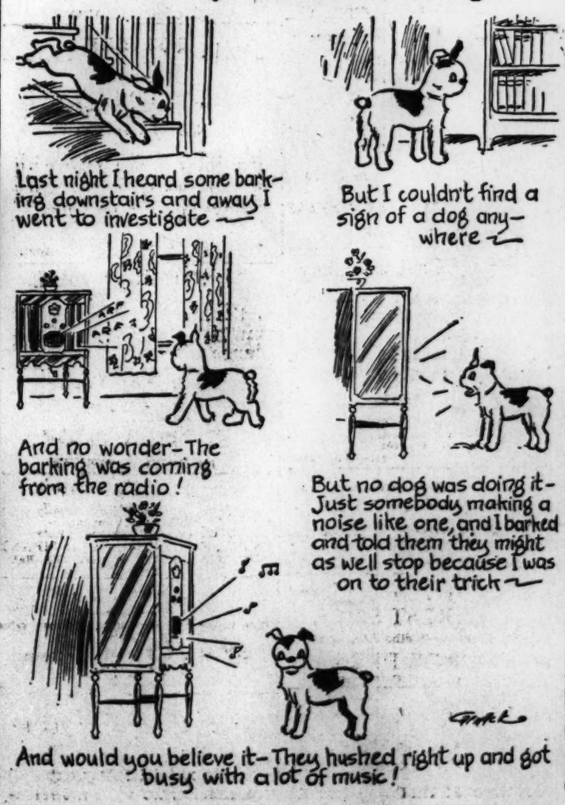
One by one the balloons spelling the word "Planets" burst, each time leaving a new complete word. Can you find these words?

Key to Puzzle

Answer to President Puzzle:

Begin with the letter B at the top and skip each alternate letter as you go around to the right and you will get Buchanan, Pierce, Roosevelt and Wilson.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


Last night I heard some barking downstairs and away I went to investigate—
And no wonder—The barking was coming from the radio!
And would you believe it—They hushed right up and got busy with a lot of music!
But I couldn't find a sign of a dog anywhere—
But no dog was doing it—Just somebody making a noise like one, and I barked and told them they might as well stop because I was on to their trick—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1931 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

What of "Revision"?

WHATEVER derision the wets may try to heap upon the report of the Wickersham Commission, they have reason to be grateful to it for having given them a program. Not a program upon which they all will unite, but one which is far less irrational than the "repeal-and-be-hanged" policy of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment. Those members of the commission who join Henry W. Anderson in his proposal for revision of the Eighteenth Amendment have at least shown a sense of responsibility for some attempt to curb the undeniable evil of intoxicating liquor. When compared with the attitude, rampant in some quarters, of "after us the deluge," their proposal justifies the distinction they make between revision and repeal.

Yet their plan, as President Hoover has said, is open to "serious objections"—objections which it would take more than the scope of one editorial to enumerate. There is primarily the fact that the partial inebriation which results from even small quantities of liquor is utterly incompatible with public safety in connection with the many mechanical aids which have so enlivened the pace of modern living. There is also serious question as to whether bootlegging and racketeering would not continue on the fringe of any regulation of the liquor traffic which actually curbed it. Too little account is taken, moreover, of the fact that small drinks beget a thirst for bigger ones, and thus involve so-called "liquor control" in its own undoing.

But there will be time for the nation to hear a great deal on this subject. In the first place, millions will agree with the view that prohibition deserves to be given a fuller and fairer trial under conditions of a genuine effort at enforcement before an alternative is to be considered. And even those who may immediately seek to change the amendment are aware that this effort will take several years, during which sincere enforcement is the sportsmanlike thing.

Looking back over the experience of more than a decade, some drys even may feel that it would have been better if the Eighteenth Amendment had been written somewhat in the form now proposed, giving permissive rather than mandatory powers to Congress. True, there might have been some flopping back and forth from one policy to another and there might now be a recurrent struggle every two years over the issue. But apparently there will be that struggle anyway for some years, and there is hardly any other to which the American people can more profitably devote their political thought and energies.

In the revision contemplated by the commission there is little comfort for the proponents of the extreme doctrine of states' rights who argue that liquor is a local question. The report—especially in the light of several commissioners' individual statements—makes it clear that a strong federal authority over the subject is deemed indispensable.

However, as has been said, even under the wettest circumstances a change in the Constitution could not come for several years. Meanwhile it is proper to point out that virtually the whole commission saw the logic of a determined effort at enforcement while the amendment stands. Given these conditions, drys will have confidence that national prohibition can prove itself on its merits in much less time than would be required to sponge it out of the Constitution, and will become so settled a point of national policy that any quibble over whether the amendment should be permissive or mandatory will be merely academic.

Today and 1914

THE statement is not infrequently made, in reputable magazines, in conversations and in the press, that international relations are "the same" today as they were in 1914, just before the outbreak of the World War. Evidence is stated in terms of expenditures for armaments, and sizes of armies and navies, as compared with similar figures for 1914.

But before drawing too glib an analogy between today and 1914, or too sinister a conclusion, it might be well to examine the comparison to see in how far it holds good. No one who looks farther than military statistics will declare that the world situation of 1931 duplicates that of 1914. To achieve a duplication of the political and international pattern of 1914, the work of seventeen years would have to be undone; the experiences and lessons of the World War would have to be eliminated; and certain movements and tendencies of extraordinary importance, which indicate the tenor of the post-war age, would have to be nullified.

Outstanding among these is the new rôle played on the international stage by women, as voters, as participants in commerce and politics, as molders of public opinion. Another is the continuous leveling of barriers between nations as a result of education, increased travel, and the post-war development of aviation and radio. Still another is the significant fact that war is losing its heroic aspect in the public consciousness. And perhaps the most vital factor of all is to be found in the repeated diplomatic efforts for peace which the nations are launching, with which the pre-war Hague conferences are not to be compared.

In 1914 the Hague treaties alone stood between armed peace and disaster. The failure of these treaties was due to their woeful inadequacy, which resulted from a general ignorance of the colossal task they were intended to achieve. But no such ignorance exists today. The desire to discard war has grown to immense proportions, and is the outcome of the experience of war. This desire has already brought about the League of Nations, the World Court, the Pact of Paris, the London Naval Treaty; and efforts toward the goal continue. Notwithstanding inherited racial differences, the complexities of international machinery, and obstacles of all kinds accumulated through centuries of habitual conflict, the nations of Europe and America are persistently and earnestly working—much more so than in 1914—to establish universal and enduring peace.

A New Technique in Diplomacy

DISPATCHES from Geneva report an important interview just before the meeting of the League Council between Aristide Briand, the French Foreign Secretary, and Dr. Julius Curtius, the German Foreign Minister. The interview is significant in its tone and in the range of subjects discussed rather than in any formal agreement which was reached. Solutions were not to be expected. Pending issues—particularly that of the German minorities in Poland—are much too complicated to be settled in one interview, no matter how frank and friendly.

In talking to M. Briand, however, Dr. Curtius discussed the extent to which Nationalist pressure in Germany forced him to espouse particular policies. The talk well illustrated a new and hopeful kind of diplomacy which Dr. Curtius explained during the last session of the League Assembly in Geneva in a speech before the foreign journalists. On that occasion he said that every foreign minister participating in an international conference had to play two rôles which conflicted with each other.

He was first of all, he said, responsible to his own Parliament and had to pay some attention to the demands made upon him by forces in his home country. On the other hand, he was an architect of the new international order, and in this capacity he saw things which it was desirable to do but to which he could not consent because of limitations imposed upon him by his first rôle of spokesman for national interests. Progress in international affairs, he added, would come as the two rôles were made more compatible with each other.

Such compatibility is encouraged by private talks such as the German and French Foreign Ministers have just had. Interviews of this character were almost nonexistent before 1914. Then foreign ministers thought of themselves only as spokesmen for their countries. They did not discuss with each other currents of opinion which they regretted but which for the moment they were unable successfully to combat. They did not take each other's domestic difficulties into account.

Entirely apart from the international machinery of the League of Nations and other international conferences, the camaraderie and mutual understanding that statesmen gain by personal contact is a most important factor in settling international differences, or at least in preventing them from becoming ominous.

Reverberations of Niagara's Thunder

ADDED thunder arose the other day from "the thunder of the waters," which is reputed to be the descriptive Indian designation of Niagara Falls, when an immense section of rock, undermined by erosion, broke away from the brink of the American Falls and crashed to the gorge below—a thunder the reverberations of which probably touched the sentiments of untold thousands all over the world who have at some time glimpsed the great spectacle.

Already echoes of this thunder have reached the halls of the United States Senate and they may even stir the Foreign Relations Committee to action on the international treaty with Canada for the beautification and protection of the falls, or at least remind it that this treaty was ratified by the Canadian Parliament two years ago.

As recommended by the International Board of Engineers, the treaty provides for remedial works above the brink of the Horseshoe Falls—where erosion is taking place much faster than on the American side—in order to spread out the flow of water over the entire brink, diverting some of it to the much shallower American Falls and releasing a large quantity for power use. In this way, the board contends, the tendency toward erosion in the bend of the Horseshoe would be modified, to the enhancement of the beauty.

The change in the contour of the American Falls consequent to the recent collapse of its brink near Luna Island gives emphasis to the fact that the same erosive action which caused the cave-in also carved out the Niagara gorge from Lewiston to the present cataract and continues at the rate of some three feet annually.

It may be urged that this gradual recession need not necessarily mar the beauty of the spectacle, for a few hundred years at least, but Americans to whom the familiar outline of Niagara stands as a symbol of power and majesty, even as British subjects look to Gibraltar for lessons in strength and stability, may not readily subscribe to the inactive point of view while human ingenuity presents means whereby the process of change may be retarded.

Flights of Fledglings

THE recent solo airplane flight of a twelve-year-old boy is interesting in showing how much a youngster can do and how quickly he may come to feel at home in the air. But it is decidedly questionable whether his parents and those in charge of flying should have permitted such a flight.

Guiding a powerful machine through the air at from 60 to 100 miles an hour, a machine which by the slightest inaccuracy of judgment on the part of a pilot, may crash and cause great damage to innocent people and their property, should surely be left to those of relatively mature judgment.

In addition to the question of judgment there is the physical strength required. Straight flying demands little, but an airplane can get into positions which call for considerable strength on the controls to right it. Any expert pilot has had such experiences. To send a twelve-year-old boy aloft alone in an airplane where he can get into a position demanding quick, accurate judgment, and physical ability to pull out of it, is unfair to the youngster, to the people underneath and to aviation itself.

Teaching a boy to fly when he is young is a splendid idea. He will be all the more proficient when he reaches the age where he should go up alone. But until such time his flights should be made in the company of an experienced pilot who can insure his getting up and down with a good margin of safety for everyone concerned.

Cricket, Gardeners, and Sport

WHERE do cricketers go in winter time? This is a natural question, since the cricket fields in the Northern Hemisphere on both sides of the Atlantic are now going through months of desertion and silence. We find that the cricketer, like the true gardener, is not idle in those chill months when his bat and ball are at rest in the cupboard.

Very important work must be done by the gardener in the winter, when most persons are not thinking much about gardens, because otherwise there would not be so many roses in flaming June.

So with the cricketer. He is busy just now—with tongue and pen if not with bat and ball. The value of the cricketer's winter work is not perhaps so apparent as is that of the gardener, but he is very busy. He is holding solemn debates on brighter cricket, slower cricket, quicker cricket, stone-walling cricket, slicker cricket, gate-money cricket, spectacular cricket, stage-wait cricket, cricket to dodge defeat, cricket to win matches—and cricket.

The English Advisory County Cricket Committee has just made recommendations to that great authoritative cricket cabinet, the Marylebone Cricket Club, with regard to the method of scoring in the county championship. It is proposed that in next season's championship matches fifteen points be awarded for a win outright, five points for a win on the first innings, and three points for a first innings loss. This plan, if adopted, will be a triumph, it is urged, for those who think that the important thing about a game of cricket is to win it rather than to avoid being beaten.

"Playing cricket" has passed into the language as a synonym for "playing the game," in other words, being fair and square and honest and "sporting." It may or may not be true that the Duke of Wellington used that now oft-quoted phrase, "The Battle of Waterloo was won on the playing fields of Eton," but it is true that many battles in life's campaign are won on the school campus, the playing fields and the sports grounds.

What is superlatively true, and well to be stated, in view of recent artificial commercializing tendencies on both sides of the Atlantic, is that no Waterloo, in war or in peacetime activities, is won by synthetic cricket, gate-money cricket, gambling cricket, or anything but cricket.

Rubber-Stamped Autographs

ONCE upon a time autographs connoted personal friendship. They were bestowed rarely and with discrimination. They were as intimate as childhood poems and love letters. One would like to believe that an autograph was first used when a scholarly man presented one of his highly treasured manuscripts to a relative or dear friend. The few old-fashioned persons who try to think of autographs in such terms now, however, discover that they are using antiquated dictionaries. Perhaps they can buy new dictionaries, inscribed with the editor's name, at slightly more than the regular price, and that difference in cost explains more than any new lexicon would be likely to contain about modern autographs.

Obliging publishers, alert to the increasing popularity of books signed by the authors, for many years have issued limited editions at higher than regular prices to satisfy that demand. But readers found it difficult to keep up with the reviews and the publishers' announcements. One had to order too quickly, if he expected to obtain an autographed copy! A club recently formed proposes to simplify this problem for the book buyers by distributing only autographed editions.

Why had not someone thought of such a book club before! If an author must take time off to sign a few copies, he might as well spend a few days that way while thinking of a new plot or subject. And perhaps a book club can sell a week of his signatures.

Efficient publicity agents save time for motion picture actresses by reproducing ready-autographed photographs. Book publishers need not search for a more realistic process to imitate their authors' signatures. The autographing business is rubber stamped, regardless of how one writes his name.

However, there is a more pleasing aspect to such commercialism. Many readers have neither the opportunity to obtain autographs by meeting authors nor the money with which to buy limited editions. They deserve to profit by any cheap rate which may be possible through mass production. Whatever interest they show in the names of eminent writers is in itself a wholesome sign.

Editorial Notes

According to a statement issued by the Post Office Department, "the dextrine used in the manufacture of stamps issued in one year" would, if "made into tapioca pudding," be sufficient to "serve dessert to the entire population of Greater New York City for one meal." Most persons, however, will still prefer their tapioca pudding as Mother used to make it, to the way in which Uncle Sam is serving it.

Congress has been asked to provide the children of America with copies of the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence. Unless educational institutions coöperate in such a plan, however, that old adage about leading a horse to water may find another application.

Here's a substitution problem worth while: Try substituting P for D; R for E; O for P; S for R; P for E; E for S; R for S; I for I; T for O; and Y for N. What do you get?

One of the most widely adopted improvements at the automobile shows this year—lower prices.

India's Next Step

By THE MARQUESS OF LOTHIAN
A British Delegate to the Round Table Conference

THREE months ago the clouds hanging over India were dark and threatening. The Congress Party had declared for complete independence, and under Mahatma Gandhi's leadership had inaugurated a campaign of nonviolent civil disobedience which was inevitably tending more and more toward violence and revolution. Yet public opinion in Britain, deeply impressed with the difficulty of introducing democracy in so immense and divided a country as India, was more or less convinced that the only possible next step was to introduce full self-government in the provinces, but to keep a tight hold on the center for the present.

One gleam of hope on the horizon was the fact that the Round Table Conference was to be held in London. Great efforts had been made to disparage the project and even wreck it. It was said not to be representative of Indian opinion, because the Congress Party had refused to attend. People asked how an unbalanced assembly, consisting of some eighty Indian delegates on the one side and thirteen British parliamentarians on the other, could possibly, in a few weeks, perform the incredible task of drawing up a Constitution for the 325,000,000 people of India and bridging the gulf between British conservatism and Indian aspirations.

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The conference assembled, and though India's problems are certainly by no means yet solved, the gleam of hope has manifestly become the dawn of a new and more auspicious day, both for India and for Great Britain. For the conference has succeeded in reconciling the sanest and most statesmanlike elements of opinion in India and Britain, and has formulated the basis of a new Indian Constitution.

The essence of the conclusion reached by the Round Table Conference has been that responsibility for her own government must be passed to Indian shoulders, both in the provincial and the federal spheres, as soon as possible. But a parallel conclusion is that, owing to the immense size of the Indian population, the complexity which its varied races, languages, castes and creeds presents, the division between the India governed by princes and the India governed by parliaments and the impossibility of creating rapidly an Indian Army, Great Britain should continue for an undefined period to safeguard the external security of the country itself, the rights of minorities, and the stability of the Constitution.

Scarcely less important is the agreement that the new Constitution should embrace the whole of India and so include the princes as well as the peoples, that its structure should be federal and should define clearly the relative spheres, on the one side of the Central Government and on the other of states and provinces, and that the Moslem, Sikh and other minorities should be guaranteed adequate representation in legislatures. No final agreement as to the exact representation to be accorded the minorities was reached, but the disagreement was reduced to what would seem to be manageable proportions.

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It will be said, of course, that the conclusions of the Round Table Conference will be repudiated both in India and Britain. It seems clear, indeed, that campaigns against them will be launched in both countries. It may certainly be difficult for those who are pledged to more extreme opinions to come rapidly into line for their support. But in the affairs of men what counts in the long run is not opinion, but whether proposals conform to the underlying fundamentals of wisdom, justice and truth, and whether they are adapted to the practical needs of the time. If they do, in time they prevail by their own inherent power, whatever opinion may say or do.

Judged by this test, the final test of statesmanship, is there any real alternative to the fundamental ideas which the Round Table Conference has proposed? Can any other foundation for the new Indian Constitution be found than the unity of all-India, federation, and the transfer of constitutional responsibility for the Indian Government to Indian shoulders, with Great Britain safeguarding the Constitution during the period of transition?

Can anybody in England seriously suggest that, now that the consent of almost every element of Indian opinion to the old British Raj has been withdrawn, Great Britain, one of the great liberal powers in the world, should endeavor to perpetuate her rule by force? Or can anyone in India seriously contend that it would be better to divide the country into two halves, a self-governing India and an autocratic India, each going its separate way and with no constitutional link between them? Or will it be contended that self-government can be founded on any other basis than a federal Constitution with concessions to minorities, to assure them against oppression by majorities?

Or finally, will it be possible for the more responsible elements in the Congress Party to declare that it is better for India to continue civil disobedience, ending—as successful resistance to the reign of law must always end—in plunging the country into the gulf of anarchy, war and despotism into which Russia and China have already fallen, rather than to coöperate in completing and working a federal and increasingly democratic Constitution, such as is now proposed? It would seem that only the genuinely revolutionary and irreconcilable elements could choose such an alternative.

There would appear, therefore, to be good ground for believing that, as time goes on, public opinion will steadily mobilize behind the findings of the Round Table Conference. For a period there may be discord and confusion. But if the findings are as well founded on reason, justice and common sense as they would seem to be, they will in due course prevail and become the law of the land.

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In so far as the Round Table Conference has been a success, this has been because there has been no attempt at dictation on either side. An honest readiness to face facts, a steadfast appeal to wisdom and good will, a readiness to listen to argument and to relevant constitutional experience from other parts of the world, were keynotes of the conference, except sometimes where religious or communal questions were involved.

Not at any time was there the slightest evidence of color feeling or of any sense of superiority. Few people not present at the conference who have had experience with color problems elsewhere could imagine that Occidentals and Orientals could have conducted their often difficult discussion with such unfailing courtesy, sympathy and understanding. If the Round Table Conference has done nothing else, it has bridged the old supposedly impassable gulf between the East and the West as it has seldom been bridged before.

Another result of the conference has been no less marked: the new understanding which has sprung up between the princes of India and the political representatives of British India. Hitherto these two groups have belonged to separate and almost opposed worlds. The conference has brought into being almost for the first time a real appreciation by each side of the sincerity and qualities of the other and of the contribution they can jointly make to the future of India.

There is, of course, a great deal still to be done before the ideas born in the Round Table Conference can be brought to practical fruition. It will require courage and determination to see them through. But it may well be that the success of the London conference may be the turning point, not only for India and for Great Britain, but for the world. The year just closed was a year of singular frustration in human affairs. Hardly anything, either political or economic, seems to have gone well. The breaking of the walls of suspicion and misunderstanding between the East and the West, effected during the first days of 1931, may herald its breaking also in many other spheres.

From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

PARIS

SOMETHING different, and very appealing, in the way of war memorials has been devised by the Association of Ex-Soldier Writers, who have decided to plant a forest of cedars in memory of their comrades who fell in the World War. An exceptionally appropriate site for this plantation has been chosen in the Department of Hérault, near the watering place of Lamalou-les-Bains, since it was due to the deforestation of that area that the floods which caused considerable damage in southwestern France last spring were so sudden and impetuous in their origin. The forestry service is so enthusiastic about the Soldier-Writers' plan that it has decided to make their plantation the nucleus of a much larger forest, which will contain about 100 hectares of cedars and other trees. The association was greatly aided by a nurseryman who, when he heard of the project, offered to supply 10,000 cedars, plant them, and replace any of them which did not get a good start.

A Cedar-Forest War Memorial

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A special type of white walking stick has been designed for the use of blind persons in Paris. This device will assist them in receiving the attention and assistance which they require in going about the city. It will be of special advantage in protecting them against injury while negotiating the city's traffic. Some 3000 of these sticks, which will cost about 13 francs (52 cents) each, will be distributed in the Department of the Seine. They are to have crook handles and a leather strap which will permit their being slung on the user's wrist, and will bear the stamp of the Prefecture of Police in the form of a ring or a small metal plaque with the arms of the city of Paris. Plans for their distribution were adopted by a conference which was attended by M. Guichard, director of the Municipal Police, and officials of the private and public institutions for the blind in Paris.

White Sticks for Blind Persons

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With the disappearance of the city's circle of fortifications, including the walls and gates which formed a part of them, numerous changes are to be seen on the fringes of Paris. Nowhere is the transformation more apparent than on the site of the gates leading to the Bois de Boulogne. At Porte Dauphiné, two ornamental groups of sculpture representing antlered stags have taken up their position on either side of the Avenue Foch (formerly Avenue du Bois de Boulogne). At Porte Maillot, which was formerly the principal gateway in the fortifications on the west side of Paris, recent plans call for the clearing of a great open space only slightly smaller than the Place de la Concorde, which may contain a monument to Marshal Foch. This great open plaza would contain almost 70,000 square meters.

Many Changes on Paris Fringes

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Warrington Dawson, formerly of the staff of the American Embassy in Paris, occasionally turns up quaint old books and manuscripts in the course of the search which he is making throughout public and private archives for information relating to the history of Williamsburg, the Virginia town which is being restored to its eighteenth century aspect by John D. Rockefeller Jr. A recent "find" which came to Mr. Dawson's attention was a book written in America during the Revolutionary War by Baron Gallatin, an officer in Rochambeau's army. Gallatin maintained that, if the British Admiral Rodney had attacked the French fleet immediately upon its arrival in American waters in 1780, he could easily have destroyed it, and thus brought the war to an earlier termination, which would have been victory for Great Britain. According to Gallatin, Rodney wanted to attack the French fleet, but was restrained by General Clinton, the officer in command of all the English forces.

A Revolutionary War Book Find

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The latest student hostel to be opened in the Paris University City is that of the Armenians. The new building, in its architectural form, combines modern convenience and simplicity with ornamentation appropriate to the nationality of the students it is to house. It has cost about 3,000,000 francs ($120,000) to build and equip, and contains seventy bedrooms, a library, and recreation and rest rooms. The initiative in building the hostel has been taken by the Armenian Welfare Union of Paris. The necessary funds were given by Nubar Pasha, in honor of whose wife the establishment is to be known as the Marie Pasha Foundation.

Armenian Student Hostel Is Opened

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Among the famous old houses of Paris which have been restored to their former glory is the Hôtel de Cavoye in the Rue des Saints-Pères, which is the home of Mrs. Henry Symes Lehr. It was once the home of Hugo Grotius, the "father of international law," who lived there during his sojourn in Paris as Swedish Ambassador to the Court of Louis XIII. In those days, the fact that Grotius was a Dutchman did not prevent him from representing the Swedish Crown in France. Boileau and Racine used also to frequent the house, which has passed through many hands since it was built in 1640. Mrs. Lehr acquired the property in 1923, restored it as nearly as possible to its seventeenth century condition, and has furnished it with works of art worthy of

Famous Grotius Home Restored